

55 من اصل

THE HERALD - THE UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN

INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

28,838 PARIS, MONDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1975 Established 1887

## Continuing U.S. Spying Dispute

### Plan to Reveal Monitoring Network Reported Put Off by Senate Unit...

By Robert L. Jackson and Ronald J. Ostrow

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—A worldwide electronic monitoring network of the U.S. National Security Agency was about to be revealed last week before Senate hearings were abruptly postponed, knowledgeable sources reported.

Senators investigating the NSA's activities had planned to disclose that the NSA for years provided officials of the FBI with information gathered from overseas phone calls and cables.

According to knowledgeable officials, the NSA monitors millions of overseas phone calls as well as those within other countries as part of its code-breaking and foreign intelligence-gathering operations. It also intercepts certain radio and cable communications.

The agency does not monitor domestic phone calls, the officials said, although U.S. citizens can be overheard when they talk to overseas calls. Since the number of calls overseas is so large, the NSA uses computers to screen out conversations that have no intelligence value, a source said.



Edward Levi

secret data purportedly for domestic security reasons.

But it was understood that the Justice Department, the parent organization of the FBI, curbed this arrangement within the last two years because it became difficult to separate domestic security intelligence from information that could have a bearing on criminal cases.

Department officials feared that possible criminal cases against U.S. citizens could be legally tainted if they were based, at least in part, on phone calls that were recorded without a warrant.

#### 'Bad Judgment'

A source said this practice had constituted "bad judgment" on the part of the FBI, although it was legal.

The Senate committee is also understood to be investigating evidence that the FBI furnished the NSA with a "watch list" of U.S. citizens whose overseas calls were of interest to the bureau.

Congressional sources said the FBI, in turn, assisted the NSA by breaking into foreign embassies to obtain code books and other material to help the agency decipher intercepted messages.

The NSA, which is part of the Defense Department, was created by executive order in 1952. Although its budget is secret, it is reported to total several billion dollars a year.

© Los Angeles Times

#### Nixon, Johnson Got Data

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (NYT).—Former Presidents Richard Nixon and Lyndon Johnson received private reports from the National Security Agency on what prominent Americans were doing and saying abroad, data apparently obtained by electronic

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

## ...Danger to Envoys Is Cited in Bid To Block Disclosure of CIA Data

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (WP).—The Central Intelligence Agency was secretly instructed 27 years ago to carry out covert operations abroad in such a fashion that the activities disclosed even now "would prompt disclosure on our diplomatic personnel overseas as being spies and covert operators," U.S. officials say.

Officials of the National Security Council made the claim last week in an apparently unprecedented public summary of long-classified government documents.

The perceived threat to diplomatic personnel overseas was not spelled out in detail, but it appeared to be based on the long-standing CIA practice of using the Foreign Service and other agencies such as the U.S. Information Agency and the Agency for International Development, as cover for CIA officials abroad.

The summary was submitted to U.S. District Judge Thomas



Morton Halperin

closure of anything beyond the fact that it is three pages long "would entail the disclosure of classified information."

Descriptions of other documents, especially two 1948 NSC reports "concerning United States covert activities in the interest of national security," were more explicit.

According to the inventory, filed in U.S. District Court here as an affidavit by NSC staff secretary Jeanne Davis, portions of both 1948 documents dealing with "the activities of another country during the Cold War" are so harshly worded that "the language employed in the documents could be exploited to affect adversely our relations with that country."

In addition, the NSC maintained, discussions of "coordination with other agencies" in both documents "could prompt attacks on our diplomatic personnel overseas as being spies (sic) and covert operators."

Critics of government secrecy in general and the CIA in particular have consistently assailed such fears as overblown.

The summary maintained that the government should not even be required to disclose "the organization and function of the National Security Agency," which is supposed to break codes and monitor foreign communications, but which also has advocated burglaries at foreign embassies and surreptitiously collected information on U.S. citizens.

The final portion of the NSC affidavit dealt with the NSC's efforts to address to the "entire intelligence community" and making broad delegations of responsibility. Fifty-one have been issued since 1947, many of them revisions of earlier directives. Some are classified "top secret," others "secret" or "nonconfidential."

Judge Flannery was urged not to make any of these public.

#### Criticism in Media to Halt

## Egypt, Libya Resolve to Improve Relations

CAIRO, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—Egypt and Libya have agreed to end their two years of propaganda warfare, Mohammed Shahn, deputy speaker of the parliament of the Federation of Arab Republics, said here.

He added that Libya's leader, Col. Muammar Qadhafi, has agreed to halt press and radio campaigns against Egypt and to lift a ban on the entry of Egyptian newspapers into Libya.

Mr. Shahn, who returned from Tripoli Friday after talks with Col. Qadhafi, said relations be-

tween the two countries were returning to normal.

Syria, Egypt and Libya are members of the federation, set up four years ago, and a federal parliament consisting of 20 members from each state has been trying to reconcile the three countries.

Differences between Egypt and Libya, once partners in a proposed merger, followed bitter criticism by Col. Qadhafi of Egypt's handling of the October, 1973, war.

The 60-member parliament formed a committee yesterday to



Oporto headquarters of the Popular Democratic Union burns during leftist clashes.

## With Kremlin Refusing to Give Discount Russia Said to Bar Oil Deal for U.S.

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (NYT).—Soviet negotiators have rejected U.S. proposals to buy Russian oil at a substantial discount from international prices, according to informed U.S. officials.

As a result, the officials said, prospects are dim for an oil agreement of substance.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said today that the United States is close to concluding a grain deal with the Soviet Union but that further negotiations are still required before an oil-purchase agreement can be reached.

(Mr. Kissinger said in a TV interview that both issues are being discussed. "In a parallel framework," leaving the impression that the Soviet Union will have to make concessions on the sale of oil if it hopes for a substantial U.S. commitment to sell grain over the next five years.)

The informed officials said that the underlying issue on both sides was not money—only a small volume of Soviet oil would be involved—but public relations and politics.

An important energy official said that Washington sought a cut-rate price as a visible sign that the 13-nation Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries could not wholly dominate prices on the world market. A Soviet discount might lead to price-cutting elsewhere, perhaps even by OPEC members, it is hoped.

Another energy official said that the administration sought a 15-per-cent discount from Moscow so that it could boast to the U.S. public "we're smart Yankee traders" who had parlayed Soviet needs for U.S. wheat into an oil bargain. That might soothe the public resentment over any long-term commitment to export grain to the Soviet Union, it was said.

However, an official said the Russians felt that they could not give the United States a substantial discount from the cartel price without suffering public embarrassment.

"They see themselves as a major power," the official said. "They're not going to enter into anything that looks like vassalage to the United States."

An official said that Moscow is wary of doing anything that might appear to undercut Arab oil producers and thereby cast doubt on Moscow's reliability as an ally of the Arabs. More generally, the Russians do not want to appear to be helping the world's major industrial country in its efforts to weaken the price charged by underdeveloped countries for a primary commodity.

Ford's Explanation  
President Ford said at a news conference Thursday that Washington might have to settle for a grain agreement without an oil accord. "Whether or not the two will be tied together is not firmly decided yet," he said.

Some officials believe that Mr. Ford may have inadvertently strengthened the Soviet resolve not to discount oil.

"The Soviet Union will buy our grain in our open American markets at the market price," the President said.

As for oil, he said: "You don't buy in an open market in the Soviet Union—you pay what the government decides. Now we hope that in the negotiations we can negotiate a favorable price, but we haven't concluded those negotiations at the present time."

The basic international reference price for crude oil set by the OPEC is \$11.51 for a 42-gallon barrel in the Persian Gulf. A 15-per-cent discount would amount to \$1.73, or about 4 cents a gallon.

However, such a reduction would be of purely symbolic, not economic, value to the United States, officials said. They explained that the Soviet Union's spare capacity to produce and export oil was only 150,000 to 300,000 barrels a day, with Soviet production

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Parties Trade Charges

### Partisan Clashes Grow in Portugal

LISBON, Oct. 12 (AP).—Portugal's all-military Supreme Council of the Revolution promised yesterday to support the moderate government, but offered no plan for stopping the spiraling political violence that has resulted in more than 120 injuries in partisan clashes in the last few days.

Meeting as political factions fought with pistols, grenades and paving stones in Oporto early yesterday, the council restated its backing for the Cabinet of Premier Jose Figueira de Azevedo while avoiding any commitment to tough action.

Both the Communists and the left-of-center Popular Democrats staged rallies tonight. At their rally in Lavradio, across the Tagus River from Lisbon, attended by party leader Alvaro Cunhal, thousands of Communists shouted support of the slogan: "Onward to the conquest of a revolutionary government."

In Lisbon, Popular Democratic party leader Francisco Sa Carneiro said today that Portugal was "heading to the brink of chaos."

The council's sidestepping of how it would deal with what a wide spectrum of Portuguese political parties has called a pre-civil war situation left tension high.

60 Injured

In Oporto, where hospital authorities reported that 60 persons were injured in clashes broken up by troops, a mutiny by leftist soldiers at an artillery garrison still went unchallenged.

All military patrols were off the streets in Portugal's second city, 175 miles north of Lisbon, in an atmosphere in which all authority appeared absent.

Referring to the fighting yesterday and battles Wednesday and Thursday between centrists and leftists outside the regimental headquarters in Oporto, the council said it saw "a clear manipulation of progressive political groups by the extreme right with the aim of ousting the sixth government and leading, quickly and easily, to new fascist forms."

In yesterday's fighting, members of various political parties appeared to take part in confrontations between two leftist splinter groups, the Movement for the Reorganization of the Proletarian Party and the Popular Democratic Union. The MREPP had accused the UDP of killing one of its militants on Thursday in Lisbon.

Diplomats in the capital regarded the fighting as significant in that it appeared to reflect an overall breakdown in law and order, an inability of the government or military leaders to take decisive action and as a step

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Iran has four nuclear power plants under construction, two being built by the French and two by the West Germans. The Shah of Iran has opted for nuclear power to provide Iran with energy primarily as a means of conserving the country's oil and natural gas.

The United States has agreed to build eight nuclear power plants for Iran, which has said it would like to have 30 atomic power plants operating by the end of the century. This would require 100,000 tons of uranium over their anticipated lifetimes.

A source said that Iran is talking with other countries in Africa about uranium purchases, with the idea of bartering its oil for uranium. This source said that Iran might soon announce two uranium agreements, the one with South Africa and another with a second African nation.

Central to the uranium purchases would be Iran's part ownership in a South African enrichment plant, which is expected to cost at least \$1 billion to construct.

Enrichment plants take raw uranium oxide and turn it into fissionable uranium, "enriched" with at least 3 per cent U-235, the fissile isotope of uranium that generates power.

The only enrichment plants of any size in operation today are in nations that have developed atomic weapons.

## Kissinger Says A-Accord With Russia Is Near

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said today that 80 per cent of the negotiations for a new strategic arms limitation agreement with the Soviet Union had been concluded and that prospects were good for completion of the accord in the next few months.

In a TV interview Mr. Kissinger took an optimistic view as possible of the arms limitation talks.

Mr. Kissinger acknowledged that negotiations were running "a few months behind," but said: "I think the prospect of having a second strategic arms limitation agreement within the next months is good."

But for the first time, he indicated that the trip by the Soviet Communist party leader, Leonid Brezhnev, to this country for the signing might have to be put off until next year.

"Whether it [the pact] will be in 1975 or in the early part of 1976, we will know more clearly after I receive a response to the propositions that we have made," he added.



Refugees from Chile debark in Rome on way to Algeria.

## Hostages Freed in Argentina, 17 Refugees Arrive in Algiers

ALGIERS, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—Sixteen Chileans and a Brazilian arrived here last night from Buenos Aires, where some of them held United Nations refugee officials hostage for 56 hours to protest living conditions.

Algeria has granted the group provisional asylum. The South Americans, refugees from Chile, included several women and children. They were flown here after they freed their last five hostages. They had seized 14 persons last Wednesday. Several European countries refused them admission.

When they landed, the refugees thanked Algeria for its help. The Brazilian, who spoke for them, said: "We are very grateful to the Algerian government for accepting us. We are very tired and do not want to say any more before tomorrow."

He said that they did not want to give their names as they considered themselves as simply among the 6,000 Chilean refugees living in Argentina.



## First for Eire in 700 Years

## Oliver Plunkett, Irish Martyr, Proclaimed a Saint by Pope

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 12 (AP).—Pope Paul VI today canonized Oliver Plunkett, an Irish Catholic hanged by Protestant England, and appealed for "peace and reconciliation" in Ireland.

He told a crowd of more than 100,000 gathered in St. Peter's Square for a mass canonizing the first Irish saint in 700 years. "Let this then be an occasion on which the message of peace and reconciliation in truth and justice, and above all a message of love for one's neighbor, will be emblazoned in the minds and hearts of all the beloved Irish people."

The Pope made no direct reference to Northern Ireland's sectarian violence, but called the martyred Plunkett, a 17th-century Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of Ireland, "a model of reconciliation—a sure guide for our day."

Hanged, Drawn, Quartered  
Saint Oliver Plunkett was hanged, drawn and quartered in 1681 at Tyburn, now Hyde Park Corner, in London, on charges of high treason against King Charles II. Pope Benedict XV beatified him as "blessed," a step below sainthood, 55 years ago.

"We have a new saint today, the successor of Saint Patrick, Saint Oliver Plunkett," the Pope said. His canonization had been one of pardon and peace. With men of violence he was indeed the advocate of justice and the friend of the oppressed, but he would not compromise with truth or condone violence.

He praised the saint for having

"faith so strong that it killed him with the fortitude and courage necessary to face martyrdom with serenity, with joy and forgiveness."

Saint Oliver Plunkett, whose innocence was established within days after his death, had gone to the gallows saying he would "rather die 10,000 deaths than wrongfully take away one farthing of any man's goods, one day of his liberty or one minute of his life." He had been accused of fomenting revolt against the Protestants. His accusers in the "Popish Plot" of 1679 were disgraced.

Conflict Continues  
In Northern Ireland, the conflict continued. Yesterday British soldiers sealed off roads in south Armagh in a crackdown on IRA guerrillas.

Army officials said they picked up some 30 suspects in the overnight operation but released all but three after questioning. The dragnet was touched off by the ambush killing of a retreating soldier Thursday, the 25th to die in the south Armagh Republican stronghold since August, 1969.

The Irish Republic announced that it would release 94 prisoners—none classified as political—in recognition of the Plunkett's elevation to sainthood. Premier Liam Cosgrave led a government delegation to the canonization. The last Irish saint, Archbishop Laurence O'Toole of Dublin, was canonized by Pope Honorius III in 1225.

## Study Shows Strong Support For UN Among Congressmen

By Paul Hoffman

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 12 (NYT).—A new study of congressional views on foreign affairs shows strong support for the United Nations. The study, conducted by the Brookings Institution, found that 84 percent of the 435 members of the House of Representatives and 84 percent of the 96 members of the Senate support the UN.

The survey also indicates that most congressmen were in favor of the UN peace-keeping operations, especially in the Middle East and on Cyprus.

The findings indicated that a vast majority supported the principle of East-West détente but overwhelmingly approved a continued U.S. military commitment to Europe.

The study was conducted by the UN Association of the United States of America, a private non-profit organization that describes itself as "nonpartisan." It polled congressmen or their legislative aides last January. The results of a 41-item questionnaire were tabulated at the Brookings Institution computer center.

A paper, "Congressional Survey Report: A Survey of the Foreign Policy Attitudes of the U.S. House of Representatives," was issued.

## Unrest Grows in Portugal But Military Backs Cabinet

(Continued from Page 1)  
away from a Portuguese tradition of avoiding violent confrontation.

Although the council fixed blame for the violence on rightist provocateurs, it also warned what it called "genuine revolutionaries" to watch out for the pitfalls of making easy characterizations.

This seemed to be a slap at much of Portugal's Communist

dominated press, which has placed the blame for the violence on the moderate parties.

Premier Azevedo announced, meanwhile, that he would go on nationwide television tomorrow night to discuss the crisis.

The Premier met with his Cabinet yesterday morning and it was thought that the political situation was discussed although it was not on the agenda made public after the meeting.

The government came under fire as being responsible for the incidents yesterday in a statement by the UDP that the army was five hours late in coming to the assistance of its militants after they were attacked by "fascist terrorists."

At the same time the Socialist party newspaper A Luta charged that the authorities had taken a passive position concerning the violent outbreaks.

## Uganda, Palestinians Hold Joint Exercises

NAIROBI, Oct. 12 (AP).—A "militia squadron" of Ugandans and Palestinians staged a bombing and rocket exercise in the Lake Nabugabo area of South Uganda today, Radio Uganda said.

The radio, monitored here, quoted a military spokesman as saying that aircraft should keep clear of the area until further notice because planes in the exercise, including Soviet-built MIG-21s, were flying at high speed.



OUTDOOR CHURCH IN ANGOLA—Luanda worshippers at a service of the Church of Jesus Christ in This World.

## Soviet Armenia Clings Firmly to Its Heritage

By Peter Osnes

YEREVAN, Soviet Armenia (WP).—On a Sunday morning, the small mountain road to Gaghar, a well-preserved 19th-century monastery not far from here, is jammed with cars and buses, each carrying what seems to be twice the normal load of people, animals and food.

Just beyond and inside the great stone walls, the atmosphere is like an ancient bazaar. In one corner a bearded priest holding a heavy golden cross is blessing a sheep about to be sacrificed, a ritual traced to the pagan past. Crowds are gathered around raised troughs where infants are baptized at a rate of one a minute. Vendors are selling fruits and nuts. Families spread cloths on the ground for huge meals of freshly cooked meats, vegetables, cheeses, breads and bottles of wine and brandy from local vineyards.

The scene is suspended in time as if history had gone on around it. Through wars, invasions, occupations and massacres, despite the rule of Persians, Babylonians, Arabs, Mongols, Turks and Russians, the people of Armenia have held firmly to their own ways, absorbing the greater forces rather than succumbing to them.

Language Survives  
They have a language unlike any other and after more than a half century of Soviet rule, less than a quarter of Armenia's 2.5 million inhabitants are estimated to speak fluent Russian. "Wherever you are under any man or moon," goes a popular Armenian saying, "you may forget your mother tongue, but never forget your father's tongue."

And in the midst of this officially atheist society, the Armenians maintain a branch of Eastern Christianity that belongs only to them. It has a seat at Echmiadzin, where their patriarch, Catholicos Vazgen I, lives in a palace, surrounded by gardens and near his cathedral, the foundations of which date to AD 302.

There are 82 Armenian churches in the Soviet Union, compared with 1,500 before the Bolshevik Revolution. And yet about 60 per cent of Armenians are Christians, according to figures accepted by the government. This is a far higher figure than anywhere else in the country.

Among themselves, Armenians do not even call the place they live in Armenia. It is Heghron, the traditional name for a nation that once stretched far into northeastern parts of Turkey and the western parts of Iraq and whose people have been scattered around the world—refugees from terror.

Although already divided among the Ottoman and Russian empires, the ancient state disappeared finally in the upheavals during and after World War I. Even Mount Ararat, the legendary resting place of Noah's Ark and a national symbol that still appears on the Armenian flag, ended up just across the border in Turkey, where its snowcapped peaks dominate the Yerevan horizon, a constant reminder of what has been lost.

In 1915, Armenians were victims of the century's first attempt at genocide, when the Turks slaughtered 1.2 million

of the inhabitants of what is now the Turkish region of Anatolia. The survivors fled around the globe, establishing Armenian communities in the United States, Canada, the Middle East, France and as far away as India and the Philippines. Today they number about 2 million persons.

Armenians continue to exist because of the deep attachment of Armenians everywhere to their land, no matter how diminished in size. Unlike so many other emigrants from the Soviet Union, Armenians have not forsaken the homes of their forefathers because of repugnance for the political system there.

"Armenians escaped the holocaust, not the revolution," said Pope Vazgen, a gray-bearded man of regal bearing. "This portion of Armenia is theirs."

Since the end of World War II, about 250,000 Armenians have repatriated, mostly from the Middle East, and several thousands a year are still coming, providing a steady infusion of pre-Communist beliefs and customs. Some better-off families have built themselves spacious villas. The poor wait in mud-walled huts to be assigned apartments.

Annually, thousands of Armenians visit from abroad, attracted by the church and their relatives here. In the warm, dry autumn months, Yerevan's hotels are filled. The visitors make pilgrimages to historic sites and spend the evening in restaurants dancing with arms arched overhead in the old style.

Each week, there are three flights to Beirut, a direct link to the Armenians in Lebanon, Syria and Jerusalem, where the church has a separate administrative diocese.

Returning Armenians who revive the old also bring with them much that is new. Young

Armenians take pride in having the latest Western fashions, such as embroidered dungaree jackets and rock records from abroad. A poster in his 20s managed to drop the names of singer Ray Charles, artist Robert Rauschenberg and psychologist Erich Fromm into a conversation.

Occasionally, relatives send more expensive gifts—foreign cars or furniture that assure the recipients considerable cachet. The rapport between Armenians abroad and at home is a cause of serious concern to the Soviet authorities, because of nationalism and the entrepreneurial flair that undermines socialism.

Nationalism is permissible among the minorities in the Soviet Union so long as it does not challenge Kremlin power. Armenia has its own popular dance companies, operas, theaters, museums, literature, art, foods and architecture. All the buildings in Yerevan, for instance, are of attractive pink volcanic stone instead of the gray cement of Russian construction.

Honoring the national heritage can even have a slightly political cast. In 1968, after nearly 100,000 persons demonstrated in Yerevan's main square to commemorate the massacre of 1915, an imposing monument was erected overlooking the city. The anniversary—which is marked by Armenians the world over—is still not officially a holiday here, but each year thousands of people gather.

Armenia was closed to outsiders that week, however, presumably because of the possibility that the demonstration might get out of hand, as happened in 1969 when a group of young men ebullient nationalist slogans through a megaphone.

The problem is with those who advocate secession from the Soviet Union, the return of two provinces that were joined to the

neighboring Republic of Azerbaijan and re-establishment of an independent state. Last year, at least 15 persons were tried and sentenced for terms of up to 10 years in jail and Siberian exile for attempting to form a national party.

Shortly after those trials, the Communist party leader in Armenia was abruptly replaced and his successor, a 42-year-old engineer, Karen Demirchyan, delivered a strong speech to the Central Committee asserting, among other things:

"We must wage an active and aggressive struggle against such enemies of socialist internationalism as national narrow-mindedness, national exclusivity and vainglory. Our people reject these with their whole being."

To applause, he said the Armenians feel a special love and respect for the great Russian people who played an exceptional role in the decisive period of Armenia's history, when it was incorporated into the Soviet Union. The same stress on Russia's leading role is being felt in the schools where children are starting to learn Russian in kindergarten and the number of hours each week has been increased.

Mr. Demirchyan's speech was directed especially at the profit motive which Armenians pursue, apparently, with skill.

"There are still certain people in the republic," said Mr. Demirchyan, "who are trying to snatch money from and give less to society, who perceive the sole purpose of their existence in living at the expense of others, in getting rich, in living a life of luxury."

"In recent years, such socially harmful phenomena as the theft of socialist property, abuse of office, bribe-taking, prostitution, speculation, hooliganism and other negative manifestations have been spreading in various branches of the economy."

Instead of concentrating on the official marketplace, Armenians have developed one of their own. While Armenians are among the best-dressed people in the Soviet Union, for instance, their factory warehouses are stuffed with an estimated 60 million rubles (about \$75 million) worth of goods so shabby that no one will buy them.

One of the accused in that situation was a man named Ashot Arutyunyan, manager of a clothing factory that made quality goods for private sale and junk for state stores.

He was recently sentenced to death by firing squad, two of his brothers received long jail terms and his wife, Chahnel, has been indefinitely postponed after the defendants said that they were ill.

They said that poor air in the windowless, soundproof and air-conditioned courtroom had caused them to suffer from weariness and lack of oxygen and had produced slight trouble, concentration and circulatory problems, headaches, dizziness and occasional breathlessness. The courtroom was especially built for the trial of the Guillaumes.

Effect on Church  
A measure of the crackdown could be its effect on the church, an institution that represents a national symbol, separate from the state, and a significant economic force, supported entirely by Armenians here and abroad. Since taking office in 1966, Pope Vazgen has restored the church's confidence which was badly shaken by repression in the post-revolutionary period.

He reopened the seminary and renounced his residence, possibly now the most luxurious private house in the Soviet Union. The balance with secular authority is a fine one. The church is not permitted to operate schools or other social services.

But the church's significance is clearly not just religious. "It is our history and traditions, a prominent Armenian intellectual said. "It is a reminder of what we have suffered, what we have carried on our shoulders."

When Mr. Demirchyan spoke so firmly about the need for economic orthodoxy and political conformity, Armenians say with certainty that he was not endorsing suppression of their heritage. "How could he?" said a young writer. "He is, after all, an Armenian, too."

## Wider Use of Fighter-Bombers

## New U.S. Air Force Concept Impinges on Role of Carriers

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (NYT).—Air Force leaders are advancing a potentially controversial concept of projecting tactical air power into virtually any corner of the world from U.S. bases, thus impinging upon the domain of the Navy's aircraft carriers.

With technological improvements in aircraft, aerial refueling and munitions, Air Force planners foresee the time when fighter-bombers will be able to take off from U.S. bases, be refueled in flight, carry out a tactical strike against a target on another continent and return, with refueling to the U.S. base.

Gen. David Jones, the Air Force chief of staff, who is promoting the new concept, is talking in terms of a "quiet, dimly perceived revolution" in air power.

As seen by Air Force planners, tactical air power will be relieved of some of its dependence upon forward bases and acquire an intercontinental mobility that until now has been limited to strategic air power.

Structural Decisions  
The concept also is beginning to intrigue Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger as he weighs decisions that will determine the structure of the Air Force and the Navy 30 to 40 years from now.

"Like the Air Force planners, Mr. Schlesinger is aware of the concept that challenges the traditional role of naval air power and thus could rekindle the latent rivalry between the Air Force and the Navy."

One of the long-term policy questions now being raised within the Defense Department, for example, is whether the Navy will need as many attack carriers in the future if the Air Force will be capable of delivering tactical air strikes against distant targets in a localized conflict.

One of the Navy's principal justifications for the carrier is that, as the United States loses its foreign bases, carriers become even more important for projecting air power abroad. It is precisely this justification that is now being challenged by the Air Force as it advances the concept of global mobility for its tactical force.

As foreseen by Air Force leaders, the future global mobility for

tactical air power means the fighter-bombers based in Alaska, Hawaii, Johnston Island, Guam should be able to conduct strikes on the Asian mainland the way from the Soviet Union Kamchatka Peninsula in north east Asia to the Indian subcontinent. The one potential gap would be the Persian Gulf region, but this would be filled by establishment of the Diego Garcia base in the Indian Ocean as a take-off point for aerial tankers.

Similarly, from bases in the United States and the Caribbean, Air Force planners envision the fighter-bombers should be able to reach targets in South America, Africa and Europe and return to their bases.

Such strikes, it is acknowledged, would be selective and limited, largely a demonstration of U.S. military power in a crisis situation. For sustained conflict, Air Force officials still see a need for forward air bases and carriers.

## Senate Panel Said to Shelter Disclosure

(Continued from Page 1)  
eavesdropping, present and future government officials, said yesterday.

According to these sources, reports were not matters of national security and did not go to the presidents through normal intelligence channels. Those they said, the reports were directly from the NSA to a president and marked for "White House distribution." Only the president's personal staff and other intelligence agencies.

The existence of this type of reporting has been known to both the Senate and House Intelligence Committees and they are investigating the allegations. Several sources raised the question of whether it was a proper use of NSA facilities to gain and make such reports. The sources are also questioning improper intrusion on the privacy of Americans.

The reports Mr. Nixon received were particularly on businessmen, a source said. There is no indication that the practice was exclusive to President Nixon or President Johnson, but The New York Times was unable to confirm instances in any other administration.

## Russia Seen Balking on Oil

(Continued from Page 1)  
tion now 9.5 million barrels a day. The Russians export about 1 million barrels a day to Western Europe and an additional volume to their East European allies.

Progress in Talks Seen  
MOSCOW, Oct. 12 (AP).—Under Secretary of State Charles Robinson said yesterday that "good progress" has been made in the U.S.-Soviet grain talks but declined to discuss what differences remain.

Mr. Robinson said that the talks will be interrupted for a few days while he and other officials attend the energy conference in Paris. He said he hoped to return to Moscow Tuesday or Wednesday.

He told newsmen that he was "hopeful" the issues would be resolved in the talks, which he described as being "in a very delicate stage."

Guillaumes W in Delay In Trial Over Illness  
DUSSELDORF, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—The trial of alleged East German master spy Guenter Guillaumes against his wife, Chahnel, has been indefinitely postponed after the defendants said that they were ill.

They said that poor air in the windowless, soundproof and air-conditioned courtroom had caused them to suffer from weariness and lack of oxygen and had produced slight trouble, concentration and circulatory problems, headaches, dizziness and occasional breathlessness. The courtroom was especially built for the trial of the Guillaumes.

Israeli-Egyptian Unit Will Convene Oct. 22  
TEL AVIV, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—The joint Israeli-Egyptian mission set up to oversee the interim peace agreement between the two countries will hold its first meeting in the UN hall zone of the Sinai on Oct. 22, an army spokesman announced today.

The commission can consider any problem arising out of the agreement and assist the Emergency Force in the execution of its mandate, according to a protocol signed by Israel Friday. Egypt had signed a similar agreement earlier.

U.S. Air Force Asks Mother to Pay For Documents About Missing Son  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (UPI).—The U.S. Air Force told the mother of a GI whose plane went down over North Vietnam nine years ago that she would have to pay \$125 for documents relating to his disappearance, according to Rep. Pat Schroeder, D-Colo.

Mrs. Schroeder released a copy of a letter the Air Force sent on Sept. 11 to Mrs. Mafalda Dittomasso concerning her request for information about her son, Air Force Capt. Robert Dittomasso, who disappeared on a flight over North Vietnam on July 23, 1966.

The mission was described as "classified" and Capt. Dittomasso was a passenger with six other Air Force members aboard an unarmed C-47.

The National League of Families brought the case to the attention of the newly created House Select Committee on Missing Persons (Missing in Action). Mrs. Schroeder is a member of the committee.

The letter, signed by Maj. Ed Silverbrook, chief of the Missing Persons Division of the Air Force, noted that Mrs. Dittomasso requested "a map of North Vietnam depicting both areas where two informants allegedly witnessed the incident involving your son."

The documents you requested are releasable under the Freedom of Information Act. An Air Force Regulation 12-30 requires that a charge of \$12.25 be assessed for providing them to you, the letter said and provided instructions for sending the check before the information would be forwarded.

An Air Force spokesman said that "these are basically administrative charges. They cover reproduction costs. You could multiply this request many times and for the Air Force it would amount to a lot of money."

**Süddeutsche Klassenlotterie**  
announces  
**The 60 Million D-Mark Game**

State Lottery with 250,000 ticket numbers  
140,000 cash prizes  
Drawings for 6 months every week  
Jackpot 1 Million D-Marks  
Tax-free!  
Worldwide service!

**Lotterie Freundel**  
P.O. Box 700230  
D-6900 Frankfurt/M. 70  
West Germany

Please send info to:  
HT 13-70-75

To rent a car  
in the U.S., Latin America and the Pacific, it's  
**NATIONAL CAR RENTAL**

In Europe, Africa and the Middle East, it's  
**europacar**

The best of both worlds in car rental. 2500 stations at your service!

هكذا من لاصل



## Ford Proposal a 'Political Trap'

## House Democrats Draft Plan Without Tax, Spending Cuts

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (WP).—The House Ways and Means Committee's majority Democrats are presenting an alternative to the tax and spending cuts that President Ford proposed last Monday.

The plan, outlined in a letter from panel chairman Al Ullman, D-Ore., to all congressmen late last week, would leave taxes next year about where they are now, instead of cutting them on Jan. 1 as Mr. Ford has suggested. And it does not involve big cuts in federal spending starting next Oct. 1, which the President also has proposed. Thus, the Democrats would not pump up the

economy as much as the President is proposing before next year's election, but neither would they then restrain it sharply, as he would, once the election is over.

The President described his proposal as a \$28-billion tax cut—about \$21 billion for individuals and \$7 billion for business—offset by a \$28-billion cut in spending. However, part of the \$21-billion reduction in individual taxes would be a continuation of the "temporary" anti-recession measure Congress passed last spring and which would otherwise expire Dec. 31. Only the remainder, about \$9 billion, would be cut from present taxes on individuals.

What the Ways and Means Democrats would do is keep taxes at their present levels. Rep. Ullman described this in his letter as "my position and that of the majority on the committee, which has jurisdiction over the tax-cut bill."

He said the proposal was a way of encouraging "both recovery and confidence in Congress" and dismissed the President's showier plan as a "political trap."

The President proposed letting all of last spring's "temporary" changes in the tax laws lapse. In their place he would:

- Increase from \$750 to \$1,000 the personal exemption every taxpayer is entitled to take for himself and each dependent.
- Lower the tax rates a percentage point or two in the lowest income brackets, thus reducing everyone's taxes on the first \$10,000 of taxable income.
- Change the present method of calculating the so-called standard deduction taken by taxpayers who do not itemize. This standard deduction is now 16 percent of taxable income, but with maximums for the rich and minimums to help the poor. The President proposed that it be made instead a flat amount of \$1,800 for single taxpayers, and \$2,500 for couples filing joint returns.

The Democrats propose:

- Keeping the present system of calculating the standard deduction, which Congress made more generous as part of the spring tax-cut bill.
- Letting all other parts of that bill expire and in their place enacting a new tax credit.

A tax credit differs from a deduction or exemption in that it is subtracted from actual taxes owed rather than from taxable income. In general, a credit is worth more to a lower-income taxpayer, a deduction or exemption to someone in the higher brackets.

## U.S. Demonstrates Voice-Controlled Artificial Arm

LONG BEACH, Calif., Oct. 12.—An artificial arm that is controlled by voice command was demonstrated for the first time last week, the Los Angeles Times reported.

The arm permits a paralyzed person to feed himself, read a book, dial the telephone or television and even pick up objects off the floor, according to Anthony Staros, director of the Veterans Administration's Prosthetics Center in New York.

The arm is mounted on an electrically operated wheelchair. The patient speaks into a microphone to command movement of the arm, which can be extended from one to four feet. A mini-computer is programmed to recognize the commands only if they are given in a voice that matches a particular patient's speech pattern.

The device will accept 33 one-word commands, such as "go," "stop," "forward," etc.

## Society Marks 50th Anniversary

## Women Geographers Humanize Their Subject

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (NYT).—Members of the Society of Women Geographers, which celebrated its 50th anniversary here this weekend, have a firm idea not only of who they are but also of who they are not.

"We are not prissy, middle-aged, old maid schoolteachers teaching the capitals of the world," said Evelyn Stefaunson, a past president of the group. "We are anything but that."

Take Mrs. Net herself. She is a self-styled "polar type" whose 1943 book "Hate is Alaska," has been revised twice to include Alaskan statehood and then the discovery of oil there, and has sold about 120,000 copies. She is also the widow of Wilfrid Stefaunson, who discovered the last large landmass in the Canadian Arctic.

Indeed, it was hard to find a plain old geographer at the society's 50th anniversary dinner Friday night at the Explorers Club. Instead, the 100 women in attendance were mostly anthropologists, demographers, cartographers, ecologists, geologists, geographers, geographers, geographers, and rich women who like to go on safaris.

"No, we're not just geographers," explained Betty Didcott, the society's current president, who

has retired from her government job in Washington, where she did geographic intelligence work in Latin American countries. "We represent 70 occupations involving with geography and its allied sciences, and that takes in almost every human endeavor on the earth."

**Prominent Members**  
Among the group's more prominent members have been Amelia Earhart, the first woman to fly the Atlantic Ocean; Pearl Buck, the author; Rachel Carson, who wrote about the dangers of environmental pollution; Gloria Hollister, who in 1939 became the first woman to travel to the bottom of the ocean in a bathysphere; and Eleanor Roosevelt. Current members include Margaret Mead, the anthropologist; Iris Love, the archaeologist; and Dr. Frances Kelsey of the Food and Drug Administration, who kept the drug Thalidomide off the American market.

The society, which has its headquarters in Washington, was founded in 1923. Miss Didcott said, because scientific-minded women were excluded from all of the other scientific societies because of their sex. Even today, the group's male equivalent, the Explorers Club, still refuses to admit women as members.

With a history like that, one might think that the women geographers would be militant feminists eager to break down the barriers facing them. But finding a feminist at the gathering was as difficult as finding a working geographer.

"We like our group the way it is," said Marion Stirling, a Washington archaeologist who, with her late husband, Matthew, unearthed the Olmec civilization in southern Mexico between 1939 and 1946.

**Caves and Sharks**  
Jeanne Gunnée, of Closter, N.J., a speleologist who was chairman of the 50th anniversary celebration, said: "I think it would be a crashing bore to do everything with men. If a woman does her job, she'll have no problems in a man's world."

Mrs. Gunnée said that she and her husband, Russell, also a speleologist, recently explored caves in Cuba that had 10-foot-long box constrictors. The snakes, which feed on bats, are indigenous only to Cuban caves, she said.

The talk at the dinner ranged from one of the newest geographic fields, remote sensing (interpretation of high-altitude photographs), to the increase in stu-

dents majoring in geography at some colleges to new methods of making maps by computers, to member Eugenie Clark's new popularity as the result of the movie "Jaws."

Dr. Clark, a shark expert, received the society's gold medal this year, partly for her work investigating "sleeping" sharks in the undersea caves off Yucatan. "Remote sensing has fantastic potential for looking at the world," said Evelyn Pruitt, the former director of geography programs for the Office of Naval Research in Washington.

"If you're going to have crop disasters, you can spot plant diseases early with the use of infrared photographs taken from satellites. You can actually see plants that aren't doing well. And in energy, you can see land areas that suggest potential fuel and mineral sources."

Geography is not the same dull subject it once was for elementary and high school students, Mrs. Net insisted. "So many kids used to groan when they had to memorize capitals and rivers and populations," she said. "Now it's being taught as human geography, about the people and how they live. The kids get the economic facts along with the people, and it helps the kids absorb it better."



TOAST OF THE TOWN—Mammie Eisenhower smashes a bottle of champagne across the bow of the nuclear aircraft carrier Dwight D. Eisenhower while christening it Saturday in Newport News, Va. In the background are her son John, her grandson's wife, Julie Eisenhower, and Vice-President Rockefeller, who hailed ship.

## Georgian Picked for Loan Panel Post

## Ford Nominee Opposed for Record on Bias

By Jack Nelson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—A man who has never hidden his scorn for civil-rights legislation or for "nonproductive citizens" has been nominated to head the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, which must deal with sensitive problems of racial discrimination as it regulates housing lending practices.

In fact, Benjamin Blackburn, an ultraconservative former congressman from Georgia, has been so outspoken that his nomination has stunned civil-rights leaders. "Unbelievable," declared Vernon Jordan, executive secretary of the National Urban League, who called Mr. Blackburn "anathema to the black community."

If the Senate confirms Mr. Blackburn, he will preside over a three-member board that regulates the lending practices of federally chartered savings and loan associations, which negotiated 56 per cent of the mortgage loans from savings and loan firms outstanding at the end of last year. The other associations are chartered by states.

The board not only has jurisdiction over bias in lending practices but also has rules prohibiting employment discrimination by the firms it regulates.

## Offhand Remark

During a closed session of the Housing Subcommittee of the House Banking Committee in 1972, Mr. Blackburn sponsored legislation to permit public housing authorities to evict tenants who were more than 60 days behind in rent payments. During the session, he made an offhand remark that public housing would cure the problem of tenants who were delinquent in their rent.

Two months ago, Mr. Blackburn, 48, now an attorney in Georgia, told the Atlanta Rotary Club that legislation extending the Voting Rights Act had allowed U.S. political processes to fall

into the hands of "nonproductive citizens."

He called it "a deadly blow to government" and said those who would benefit from the act "don't know or care about the economy."

The White House, it was learned, was informed by congressional sources of the probability of strong opposition to Mr. Blackburn's nomination before Mr. Ford announced it last Monday.

## Old South Type

Rep. Furbey Stark, D-Calif., who served on the House Bank-

ing Committee with Mr. Blackburn, called the Georgian "an Old South-type segregationist who is not very bright and who would set back the home-loan industry by 20 years." Rep. Stark said he would testify against the nomination.

In a telephone interview, Mr. Blackburn commented that statements of opposition to his nomination "are so shallow as to be beneath my dignity to answer them."

Mr. Blackburn, first elected to Congress in 1966, returned to Georgia after being defeated last year.

He compiled one of the most conservative records in Congress, opposing practically all civil rights and consumer and environmental protection legislation and enthusiastically supporting the U.S. war effort in Vietnam.

A last-ditch defender of former President Richard Nixon, he was one of four Republican congressmen who voted against giving the House Judiciary Committee subpoena power in its impeachment inquiry.

© Los Angeles Times.

## Nixon Emerges For Golf Tourney With Teamsters

CARLSBAD, Calif., Oct. 12 (NYT).—In a rare public appearance, former President Richard Nixon played golf last week in a tournament that had drawn leaders of the Teamsters Union and several men linked by law-enforcement officials to organized crime.

"I'm just fine and I'm going to play good golf today, too," Mr. Nixon said here before boarding a motorized golf cart with Frank Fitzsimmons, president of the union, at a lavish resort built largely with loans from the Teamsters' pension funds.

Mr. Nixon, 62, looked tired when he alighted from a limousine that had come from his home at San Clemente, 30 miles north of here. His hair appeared much grayer than when he resigned the presidency 14 months ago. The skin and muscles of his face seemed to have lost some tightness, there was little color in his face and not much sparkle in his eyes. He walked very slowly.

The tournament was held to raise funds for a retarded children's home in Palestine, Ill. Among its 174 players, who paid \$650 each as an entry fee, were a former ally of James Hoffa, the missing ex-president of the Teamsters, who was intensively questioned in connection with Hoffa's disappearance; a businessman who was indicted, but not convicted, on charges of misusing Teamster pension funds; a longtime Hoffa associate convicted in 1972 of taking kickbacks in the granting of loans; a former pension fund official convicted in a New York stock fraud several years ago and the son of a Cleveland mob figure.

## Hoffa's Son Offering \$320,000 in Rewards

DETROIT, Oct. 12 (UPI).—James Hoffa's son has announced a \$300,000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of persons responsible for the disappearance of the former Teamsters International president.

At the same time, young Hoffa said he will pay an additional \$20,000 for information leading to the recovery of the body of his father, who vanished July 30.

## U.S. Films Pirated for Big Profits

## Mafia Moves Into Porno Movies

By Nicholas Gage

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (NYT).—Organized crime has heavily infiltrated the pornographic film business and is reaping huge profits from such successes as "Deep Throat," "The Devil in Miss Jones" and "Wet Rainbow."

An investigation by The New York Times has found that Mafia money and members are involved in many aspects of the business, including the financing and distribution of films and the ownership of some theaters.

In instances where they do not have a direct financial share in the film—for example, "Behind the Green Door" and "The Life and Times of Kasper Hauser"—organized crime figures have simply pirated the film and distributed it illegally, earning millions of dollars without any investment.

The popularity of such films has provided a new source of revenue for organized crime. Hard-core films are playing in hundreds of theaters across the country, not only in major cities, but also in suburban communities and shopping centers.

Moreover, the success of these films—"Deep Throat" has to date made an estimated \$25 million—has given several porno movie makers with Mafia connections the money to go into the production and distribution of legitimate films.

## Like Garment Business

"If the trend continues, these people are going to become a major force in the movie industry within a few years," said Capt. Lawrence Hepburn of the New York Police Department. "The movie business is going to be like the garment business, riddled with Mafia influence."

Although some film makers say that Capt. Hepburn's predictions are exaggerated, there are many indications that his basic pessimism is well-founded.

James Buckley, a co-founder of the porno newspaper Screw, has formed a company with his brothers David and Fredrick to produce and distribute both porno and legitimate films. They acknowledge their dealings with Mafia members, who book their films into theaters. In fact, they say they prefer to deal with the Mafia.

"We're pro-Mafia around here," David Buckley said.

James Buckley said, "Mafia guys keep their word. When they make a deal, they stick to it and they pay you up front. We've been waiting eight months for \$10,000 that a major theater chain owes us. Every time we call them we get a runaround,

but nobody in the Mafia owes us money."

## Threats and Murder

Despite the Buckley's enthusiasm for the Mafia, some members of the porno industry who have been involved with organized crime have been threatened or even murdered.

Jack Molinas, a former Columbia University basketball star, was shot to death in the backyard of his Hollywood Hills home on Aug. 3 and a woman friend with him was wounded. Law-enforcement officials say Molinas, who had served five

years in prison for fixing basketball games, was involved with Mafia members in the distribution and production of pornographic films both in Los Angeles and New York.

In addition to murder, Mafia members use threats and robbery to increase their profits and force film makers to deal with them. A popular method is to tell a film producer that if he deals with a particular distributor he will be "protected" from having his film pirated (copied and shown without authorization), but that if he refuses to deal, he will suffer grave consequences.

## First Union of Doctors in U.S. Founded by a Group of Interns

By Austin Scott

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (WP).—After three years of discussion, the first National Independent Union for Interns and Residents was founded yesterday, dedicated, according to its constitution, to quality medical care as a human right.

About 100 delegates representing 16,000 interns and residents, most in urban teaching hospitals, voted overwhelmingly to turn their Physicians' National House-staff Association into a labor union.

The association represents about one-third of the 56,000 interns and residents in the United States. Delegates voted to make chapters that already are organized charter members.

The delegates were mainly young, white and male. The association's president, Dr. Robert Harmon of Rockville, Md., said the average age for a doctor to begin an internship is 26. House staffs in hospitals are made up of interns and residents, the new medical graduates who spend two or more years in this kind of training.

## Organizing Drive

Dr. Harmon said the new union will immediately launch a large-scale organizing drive in hospitals in New York, Chicago and Los Angeles. The group's membership he said, is now concentrated in major metropolitan areas where there are large public hospitals.

The group's constitution and by-laws, amended in a long series of votes to conform to requirements for labor unions, state that the association's goals are to:

- "Implement a conviction that

the availability of quality medical care is a human right regardless of economic status, race, sex or national origin."

- "Promote the establishment of nondiscriminatory practices in training and hiring in the health-care professions."
- "Promote the ending of discrimination based on economic status in health-care delivery."

In addition, the group's leaders pledged to seek better working conditions and in some hospitals better pay.

## Two Cosmonauts Go on U.S. Tour

MOSCOW, Oct. 12 (AP).—Soyuz cosmonauts Maj. Gen. Alexei Leonov and Valeri Kubasov left today for a two-week visit to the United States and another reunion with their Apollo astronaut colleagues.

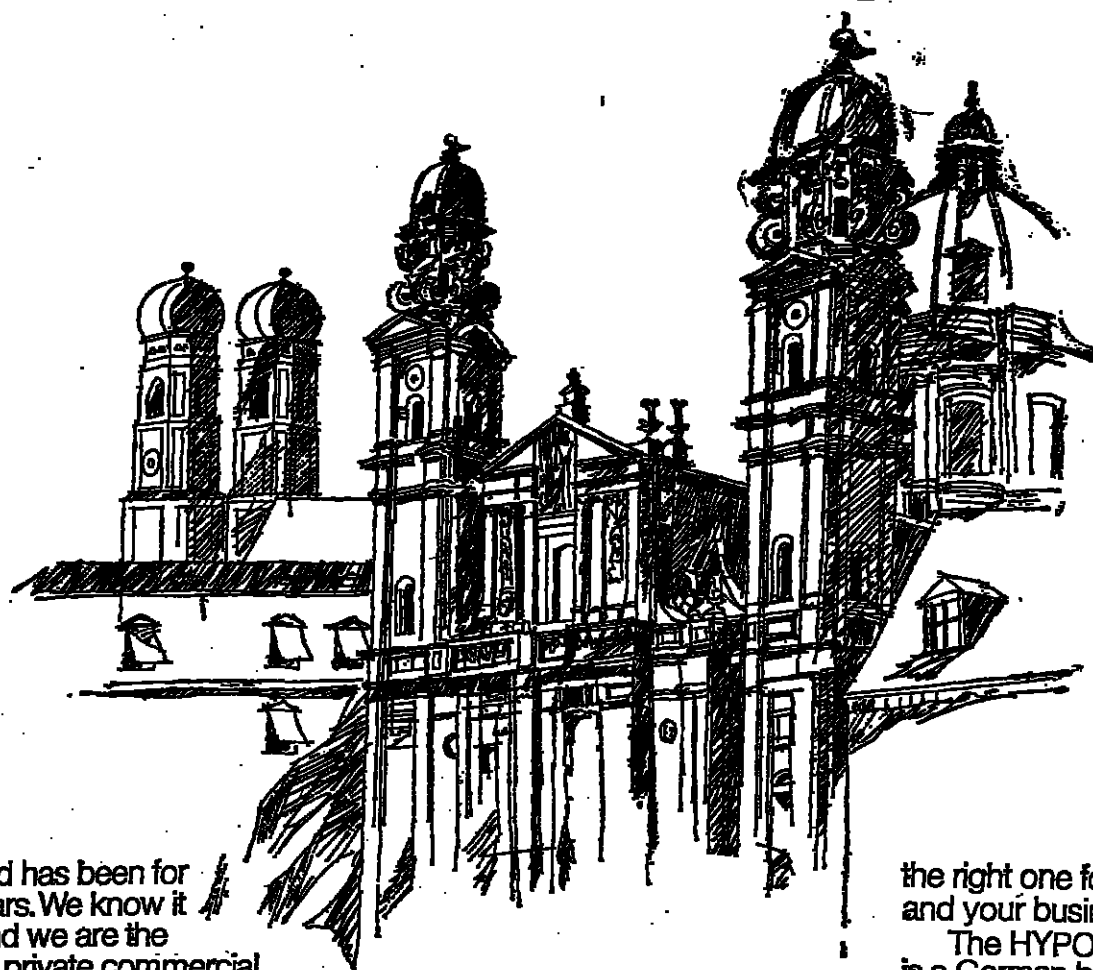
The cosmonauts and their families were accompanied by Gen. Vladimir Shatalov, head of the cosmonaut training program, and other officials.

The Soviet spacemen were repaying the visit of Gen. Thomas Stafford, Vance Brand and Donald Slayton, who ended a two-week tour of the Soviet Union Oct. 4.

## Hirohito in Hawaii

KONA, Hawaii, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—Emperor Hirohito and Empress Nagako of Japan relaxed at a luxury beach resort here today at the close of their visit to the United States.

## Southern Germany is our home.



And has been for 140 years. We know it well, and we are the largest private commercial bank here, with total assets of over 28 billion DM.

Our 500 branches and our staff of over 10,000 are waiting to serve you: in all banking transactions offered by a full-service bank. And we'll introduce you to our market: the suppliers, the buyers, the sellers—the entire market. And if it's partners you're looking for, we have 1.5 million business customers.

We'll be happy to bring you together with

the right one for you and your business.

The HYPO-BANK is a German bank, but

it is more than just that. With subsidiaries, affiliates and representative offices both in Europe and overseas, a membership in the European ABECOR Group (Associated Banks of Europe Corporation) and correspondence banks almost anywhere in the world, we offer you world-wide services.

So, if you're coming to Southern Germany, come to us. And you'll soon be at home, too.

**HYPOBANK**  
Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank  
8000 München 2 · Theatinerstr. 8-17



Geologists Cite Way Asia Formed

Chinese Say the Nation Is Oil-Rich

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (NYT).—Chinese geologists, after scaling Mount Everest and roaming remote regions of Central Asia, have concluded—as have U.S. scientists studying intelligence from space—that Asia is the product of several continental collisions, one of which is still crumpling and twisting the landscape.

The successive collisions have produced the largest continent, the highest mountains and the loftiest plateau on this planet. The Chinese also said last week that the process has given their country some of the world's richest oil deposits.

The recent findings were described by a delegation from China, including specialists in oil prospecting, in a colloquium at Columbia University's Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory in Palisades, N.Y. They reported that, contrary to classic theory, their oil had been formed not from marine deposits but under lake beds.

The Chinese noted that, as understanding improved regarding the forces that shaped the continent and are still forming it, their chances for finding more oil and gas deposits would inevitably get better. Presumably, the same is true for the search for minerals.

**Mountains Explained**

In interviews, published reports and oral presentations at the observatory and elsewhere, Chinese and U.S. geologists have said that recent findings have led them to believe that the new concept of moving continents explains such puzzles as the parallel mountain ranges that rise across Central Asia. They span 1,300 miles from the Himalayas north to the Altai Mountains of Mongolia.

Asia's complex and hitherto perplexing pattern of earthquake activity is now seen as a manifestation of crust movements on a grand scale. Sections of the

Fretilin Sets Up Timor 'Regime'

DILI, Portuguese Timor, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—Timor's leftist Fretilin independence movement set up a transitional administration here yesterday to run the economic affairs of the Portuguese colony, after two months of civil war.

Fretilin—the Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor—says that it now controls the territory after a series of battles with other movements.

Officials of the transitional administration, which has been named the Commission for the Control and Supervision of the Economy, were opened by Fretilin President Xavier de Amaral.

earth's crust are being pushed in various directions by the northward drive of India, much as ice floes are scattered by the forward motion of an icebreaker.

This has been deduced both from earthquake analyses and from images obtained by the earth resources technology satellite sent aloft by the United States. Very large displacements along Central Asia faults are indicated.

In one image a 25-mile displacement is clearly evident and a cumulative shift as great as 250 miles may have occurred along the Altyn Tagh fault. That fault can be traced, in space photographs, across half the width of China. Its effects on the landscape are strikingly like those of the San Andreas fault of California.

**200-Mile Shift**

Geologic evidence shows that along the San Andreas fault, which is responsible for many of California's greatest earthquakes, the region west of the fault during the last 20 million years has slipped close to 200 miles northward relative to the region east of the fault.

The Chinese have reported the analysis of limestone collected from the summit of Mount Everest and down its north slope over the last decade. The most recent Chinese expedition reached the top of Everest, the world's highest mountain, on May 21.

The Himalayas have been dated, using the radioactive decay of uranium into lead as a stopwatch. This shows that they were laid down between 410 and 575 million years ago, presumably on the floor of a sea that lay between India and Asia. They were deposited in shallow water, probably on a continental shelf that fringed the north side of the continent that became India.

Association of that shelf with India, rather than Asia, is indicated by the finding north of Everest of fossil vegetation typical of India during the coal-forming period 300 million years ago. At that time, it is now believed, India was far from Asia and joined with Australia, Antarctica, South America and Africa into the supercontinent Gondwanaland.

**Oil Drilling Aided**

That the new concept of drifting continents is now widely—but not universally—accepted in China was indicated at the colloquium by Yen Tun-shih, deputy director of China's Institute of Petroleum and Chemical Engineering.

China's geology is being reinterpreted in terms of the theory and this has increased the success rate in oil drilling, said Mr. Yen, a specialist in such prospecting.

China, he noted, is divided into two strikingly different regions.

The west is marked by lofty northwest-trending ranges and basins presumably formed by India's pressure from the south-west. In the east the significant land forms, largely buried, consist of great blocks that have been lifted or depressed by compression of the entire region.

The subducted areas, during the days of the dinosaurs 170 million years ago, were lakes (some highly saline) beneath which the deepest oil reservoirs formed. Conversion of organic material in the sediment into oil was apparently aided, Mr. Yen said, by volcanic heat generated as the region was squeezed.

**Size of Deposits**

In some cases, he said, the subsidence was of "immense magnitude" and the oil-bearing formations that resulted are more than three or four miles thick.

The compression of this region occurred, according to the new theory, as the Pacific floor pushed northwest against China and the offshore islands while the floor of an ancient ocean, carrying India on its back, pressed northeast against Central Asia.

From early exploration of the Himalayas it was concluded that they were largely formed of ocean floor material but the Chinese believe that their dating of specimens from the summit provides the first reliable indication of when that ocean existed.

**Cultural Heritage**

How much of their cultural heritage will remain once the Vietnamese youngsters are absorbed into U.S. schools is a question that some observers are starting to ask. Unlike previous immigrants, the Vietnamese seem likely to benefit from the increased interest that the schools are showing in cultural pluralism.

"Our very minimal intent is to do no violence to their culture," said Paul McRill, the coordinator of bilingual programs in Seattle. "At best, we would like to build into the school setting enough of their culture so that school is a friendly and not alien place."

The Fort Smith schools are among those that have gone ahead even before getting federal funds and hired a bilingual Vietnamese aide to make the youngsters feel more comfortable and to hasten their transition as U.S. students.

**The Bagley Elementary School.**

**Olav V in Minneapolis**

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—King Olav V of Norway arrived here yesterday to mark the 150th anniversary of the first organized group of Norwegian immigrants to settle in Minneapolis.

**Swiss Passes Blocked**

BERLINZONA, Switzerland, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—Snow fell this weekend in the southern Swiss plain for the first time this winter and blocked several high Alpine passes. Snow cut off the Nufenen and St. Gotthard Passes.

**Closed Circuit TV**

Classes are augmented by 10 media centers, equipped with tape-recorded English lessons, as well as closed-circuit television sets that play and replay old programs of "The Electric Company," produced by the Children's Television Workshop.

**At night, the Vietnamese are**

**Swiss Passes Blocked**

BERLINZONA, Switzerland, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—Snow fell this weekend in the southern Swiss plain for the first time this winter and blocked several high Alpine passes. Snow cut off the Nufenen and St. Gotthard Passes.

**Closed Circuit TV**

Classes are augmented by 10 media centers, equipped with tape-recorded English lessons, as well as closed-circuit television sets that play and replay old programs of "The Electric Company," produced by the Children's Television Workshop.

**At night, the Vietnamese are**

**Swiss Passes Blocked**

BERLINZONA, Switzerland, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—Snow fell this weekend in the southern Swiss plain for the first time this winter and blocked several high Alpine passes. Snow cut off the Nufenen and St. Gotthard Passes.

**Closed Circuit TV**

Classes are augmented by 10 media centers, equipped with tape-recorded English lessons, as well as closed-circuit television sets that play and replay old programs of "The Electric Company," produced by the Children's Television Workshop.

**At night, the Vietnamese are**

**Swiss Passes Blocked**

BERLINZONA, Switzerland, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—Snow fell this weekend in the southern Swiss plain for the first time this winter and blocked several high Alpine passes. Snow cut off the Nufenen and St. Gotthard Passes.

**Closed Circuit TV**

Classes are augmented by 10 media centers, equipped with tape-recorded English lessons, as well as closed-circuit television sets that play and replay old programs of "The Electric Company," produced by the Children's Television Workshop.

**At night, the Vietnamese are**

**Swiss Passes Blocked**

BERLINZONA, Switzerland, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—Snow fell this weekend in the southern Swiss plain for the first time this winter and blocked several high Alpine passes. Snow cut off the Nufenen and St. Gotthard Passes.

**Closed Circuit TV**

Classes are augmented by 10 media centers, equipped with tape-recorded English lessons, as well as closed-circuit television sets that play and replay old programs of "The Electric Company," produced by the Children's Television Workshop.

**At night, the Vietnamese are**



BIG-TIME ART—Large sculpture of hand and watch was unveiled in front of a West Berlin school recently.

Vietnamese Face Problems

New Wave of Immigrants Enters U.S. Schools

By Gene I. Macroff

PORT SMITH, Ark., Oct. 12 (NYT).—Thousands of Vietnamese youngsters, clutching dictionaries that they are barely able to read and nodding assent to questions they do not understand, have begun entering public schools across the United States.

They are receiving a largely hospitable but often confusing welcome in the schools, which were at the disadvantage of not knowing until the children walked in the doors how many to expect.

**Bilingual English-Vietnamese**

teaching materials and some and few adults with Vietnamese language skills have been hired to help. Many of the youngsters, particularly at the secondary level, are lagging behind even this early in the semester.

**Respect for Teachers**

Yes, they have already distinguished themselves for their ability to equal and surpass American students in mathematics and for the respect they show their teachers, who according to Vietnamese tradition are out-ranked in esteem only by royalty.

**There has been both humor and pathos as the young Vietnamese**

**At Fort Chaffee, where 13,255**

**At night, the Vietnamese are**

**Swiss Passes Blocked**

BERLINZONA, Switzerland, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—Snow fell this weekend in the southern Swiss plain for the first time this winter and blocked several high Alpine passes. Snow cut off the Nufenen and St. Gotthard Passes.

**Closed Circuit TV**

Classes are augmented by 10 media centers, equipped with tape-recorded English lessons, as well as closed-circuit television sets that play and replay old programs of "The Electric Company," produced by the Children's Television Workshop.

**At night, the Vietnamese are**

**Swiss Passes Blocked**

BERLINZONA, Switzerland, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—Snow fell this weekend in the southern Swiss plain for the first time this winter and blocked several high Alpine passes. Snow cut off the Nufenen and St. Gotthard Passes.

**Closed Circuit TV**

Classes are augmented by 10 media centers, equipped with tape-recorded English lessons, as well as closed-circuit television sets that play and replay old programs of "The Electric Company," produced by the Children's Television Workshop.

**At night, the Vietnamese are**

**Swiss Passes Blocked**

BERLINZONA, Switzerland, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—Snow fell this weekend in the southern Swiss plain for the first time this winter and blocked several high Alpine passes. Snow cut off the Nufenen and St. Gotthard Passes.

**Closed Circuit TV**

Classes are augmented by 10 media centers, equipped with tape-recorded English lessons, as well as closed-circuit television sets that play and replay old programs of "The Electric Company," produced by the Children's Television Workshop.

**At night, the Vietnamese are**

**Swiss Passes Blocked**

BERLINZONA, Switzerland, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—Snow fell this weekend in the southern Swiss plain for the first time this winter and blocked several high Alpine passes. Snow cut off the Nufenen and St. Gotthard Passes.

Thais Main Target at Laos Fête

Attacks on U.S. Limited

VIENTIANE, Oct. 12.—Laos today celebrated the 30th anniversary of its independence from France in a way that shows the nation to be under the complete control of the Pathet Lao.

In major ceremonies in this administrative capital and at Pathet Lao headquarters at Vientiane, Pathet Lao leaders limited their criticism of the United States, but bitterly attacked neighboring Thailand.

**The colorful and efficiently organized**

**At Pathet Lao headquarters in**

**Other prerequisites to improved**

**Words and Phrases**

Pearl Conkle and Bernice Schmidt have no knowledge of Vietnamese, but they are trying to teach the children the alphabet and words and phrases in English by showing them objects and pictures and repeating the names over and over.

**Intonation is apparently the**

**In the United States, a country**

**Olav V in Minneapolis**

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—King Olav V of Norway arrived here yesterday to mark the 150th anniversary of the first organized group of Norwegian immigrants to settle in Minneapolis.

**Swiss Passes Blocked**

BERLINZONA, Switzerland, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—Snow fell this weekend in the southern Swiss plain for the first time this winter and blocked several high Alpine passes. Snow cut off the Nufenen and St. Gotthard Passes.

**Closed Circuit TV**

Classes are augmented by 10 media centers, equipped with tape-recorded English lessons, as well as closed-circuit television sets that play and replay old programs of "The Electric Company," produced by the Children's Television Workshop.

**At night, the Vietnamese are**

**Swiss Passes Blocked**

BERLINZONA, Switzerland, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—Snow fell this weekend in the southern Swiss plain for the first time this winter and blocked several high Alpine passes. Snow cut off the Nufenen and St. Gotthard Passes.

**Closed Circuit TV**

Classes are augmented by 10 media centers, equipped with tape-recorded English lessons, as well as closed-circuit television sets that play and replay old programs of "The Electric Company," produced by the Children's Television Workshop.

**At night, the Vietnamese are**

**Swiss Passes Blocked**

BERLINZONA, Switzerland, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—Snow fell this weekend in the southern Swiss plain for the first time this winter and blocked several high Alpine passes. Snow cut off the Nufenen and St. Gotthard Passes.

Thais Shrug Away Offer Of Aid to Poor

Of Aid to Poor

BANGKOK, Oct. 12 (NYT).—A \$10-million World Bank loan to Thailand that would have helped Bangkok's poor people has been suspended indefinitely, officials have disclosed.

Robert McNamara, president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, emphasized at the agency's annual meeting last month that he wanted to help the world's 200 million or more urban poor.

**World Bank officials here**

**An international foundation**

**Japan Opens Embassy**

TOKYO, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—Japan opened its embassy in Hanoi yesterday, two years after it recognized North Vietnam. The Kyodo news agency reported from Peking.

**The two countries also signed**

**Foreign Property Owners**

Are you nervous of the effects civil war, rioting, revolution or just a change of government could have on your property investment?

**We represent a number of international insurance groups**

**For full details and quotations by return send your name**

**Island Insurance Management S.A.**

**Wally Findlay**

**EXHIBITION**

**ARTISTS**

**ANDYSONNE - AUGÉ - FABIEN**

**Wally Findlay George V**

**Wally Findlay George V**

Thousands Back Franco, Police In Spanish Cities

Thousands Back Franco, Police In Spanish Cities

MADRID, Oct. 12.—Pro-Franco police and pro-army demonstrations were staged by thousands this weekend in Valencia, Murcia, Las Palmas de Gran Canaria and Segovia.

In a new protest against the sign criticism of the Franco regime, longshoremen in Alicante refused to unload a Danish ship, and a French ship, port officials said.

**But in the continuing normal**

**Meanwhile, eleven Basques**

**Four other Basques, including**

**Reports that two of the suspects**

**The Sunday Independent, published**

**According to the newspaper,**

**Wallace Off to Europe**

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 12 (UPI).—Gov. George Wallace left this morning on his first trip to Europe, to meet world leaders and demonstrate his statements to Americans. Gov. Wallace will visit London, Brussels, Bonn, West Berlin, Paris and Edinburgh on a two-week tour.

**PARIS AMUSEMENTS**

**WORLD FAMOUS LIDO**

**GRAND JEU**

**BISTROT**

**BARBECUE**

**CALAVADOS**

**CALAVADOS**

**Copenhagen. Ja!**

**Hotel Scandinavia in Denmark.**

It's our first hotel in Europe and the first truly deluxe hotel in Denmark. With an indoor pool, health club and sauna, 550 spacious guest rooms, outstanding restaurants and bars.

And some great ways to do business, too: the latest in sound equipment, complete meeting facilities and a grand ballroom for 1,200.

Hotel Scandinavia, Copenhagen. It's everything you have a right to expect of a Western International Hotel. Ja!

For reservations, call your travel agent, SAS or telephone Amsterdam, 23-45-46; Brussels, 02-513-7820; Copenhagen, 11-23-24; Frankfurt, 28-56-82; London, 629-8670; Madrid, 419-84-27; Oslo, 11-30-00; Paris, 073-65-94; Rome, 46-18-18; Stockholm, 06-248-080. For Copenhagen, telex 15-122.

**SAS HOTEL SCANDINAVIA**

WESTERN INTERNATIONAL HOTELS

**GIVING AWAY: \$13,000,000.00!**

**Tax-Free Lottery Starts Soon**

1st Prize: \$310,000.00 2nd Prize: \$248,000.00  
3rd Prize: \$186,000.00 4th Prize: \$124,000.00  
18 Prizes of \$62,000.00 each  
PLUS 39,278 Other Cash Prizes up to \$24,800.00!

**First Drawing Day: Nov. 17th**

A wonderful opportunity for you to win one of these fabulous amounts in the world's greatest and yet smallest Government-controlled tax-free lottery in Western Europe. Only 70,000 tickets sold during each cycle (i.e., every six months) HIGHLIGHT: One out of every two tickets wins back at least the cost of the ticket. Curious?? Write today, using coupon, for brochure and ticket application form

**PROKOPP INTERNATIONAL**

The official distributor for the Austrian National Lottery.

29 Markthof Str. (Since 1913) 1081 Vienna, Austria.

Please send me a brochure and ticket application form for the Austrian National Lottery. HT 13-10-75

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City/Country \_\_\_\_\_

**WALLY FINDLAY**

Galleries International

new york - chicago - palm beach - lovely hills - paris

**EXHIBITION**

**CONTEMPORARY**

**ARTISTS**

represented exclusively by our Galleries

ANDYSONNE - AUGÉ - FABIEN  
GANTNER - JESSUP - KLUGE  
LE PHO - MICHEL-HENRY  
MAIK - MESSI - POUQUETTE  
SEBIRE - SIMBARI

Impressionists, post-impressionists and moderns

2, av. Maffei - Paris 8e  
Tel. 224.70.74  
Mon. thru Sat. 10 a.m.-7 p.m.  
— also —

**Wally Findlay George V**

directrices: Pouquette  
Hôtel George V - 723.54.80  
31, av. George V - Paris 8e  
daily - 10 a.m. - 9 p.m.  
sunday - 7 p.m. - 9 p.m.

**Foreign Property Owners**

Are you nervous of the effects civil war, rioting, revolution or just a change of government could have on your property investment?

We represent a number of international insurance groups that offer really COMPREHENSIVE COVER AGAINST LOOTING, CONFISCATION and EXPROPRIATION at realistic premiums.

For full details and quotations by return send your name and address, situation, description and value of property to:

**Island Insurance Management S.A.**  
P.O. Box 1,632, 48 Rue Goethe,  
LUXEMBOURG. Telex: 2264.

**PARIS AMUSEMENTS**

**WORLD FAMOUS LIDO**

Highly at 10.30 p.m. and 1.15 a.m.

**GRAND JEU**

Grand Prix 100,000,000

**BISTROT**

which has the most beautiful BARBECUE in the world

Open from 8 a.m. to 2 a.m.  
Closed on Sunday, 24-25-26

**CALAVADOS**

JOE TURNER - LOS LATINOS

Special Bar/Club/Hotel/Restaurant

40 Av. J.-F. Kennedy - 92015 Neuilly-sur-Seine

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT - All night

هكذا من لاهل



## Literacy, Poverty, Alienation

## Iranian Officials and Scholars Warn of Nation's Social Ills

By Eric Pace

TEHRAN, Oct. 12 (NYT).—Several prominent Iranian officials and members of the academic community have warned that the government must take more effective action against such problems as illiteracy, rural poverty and social alienation.

In developing countries, "governing elites are obviously vulnerable to popular disaffection," deputy minister of the interior, Amin Ahmadi, said in a paper written jointly with Cyrus Eshaki, a professor of political science at Tehran University. They added: "The contrast between the days when the problems of Tehran politics centered around 'meat and bread' and today, faced with the pressures of an ever more demanding society, is alarming."

The warnings, in language that was unusually frank by Iranian standards, were scattered among two dozen papers prepared for an international symposium called "Iran: Past, Present and Future" that was held Sept. 15-19 at Poye-ye in southern Iran. All the papers were written in English. The significance that the government attached to the papers was underscored in an opening address delivered by Khomeini, the cohost of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi. She acknowledged that Iran was

"traumatized by the conflicting winds of tradition and change" and said that she hoped the studies would better acquaint their readers "with the results of our endeavors toward the achievement of progress."

The papers' authors continually warned about such problems as Iran's social fabric, weaknesses in its administrative system and what was called "excessive centralization" in the government.

A particularly vehement critic, Normos Farhat, vice-chancellor of Iran's Farabi University, said that the country's middle class "is displaying a gradual social breakdown which is quite alarming."

"Respect for one's fellow man, for decency, honesty and the law, has been diminishing," he charged, adding: "The resultant spiritual bankruptcy is perhaps the most serious threat to the fabric of Iranian society."

Mr. Farhat's paper and the others were labeled as the authors' personal opinions and, although they included much praise of the government, they also made skeptical and self-critical points that contrasted with views expressed recently by the Shah.

In a recent interview, the Shah denied as "ridiculous" allegations that the gap between rich and poor in Iran was rapidly widening. Such assertions were made at the Poye-ye symposium, which was organized by the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies in cooperation with the Iranian government.

The Shah asserted that "the only negative thing existing in the country is just the terrorists, which are manipulated by international terrorism." So this is not a problem, because the rest of the nation is as one.

But Mr. Eshaki and Gholamreza Afshari, a deputy minister of the interior, wrote in a joint paper that "widespread illiteracy prevents large sectors of the society from meaningful political participation."

Imam Ajami, a professor of sociology at Pahlavi University, observed: "The problem of farm laborers, who constitute some 25 per cent of the rural population in Iran and who have been deprived of the advantages of the land-reform program, deserves serious research and public action."

## French Speakers End Meeting With Appeal to Nations

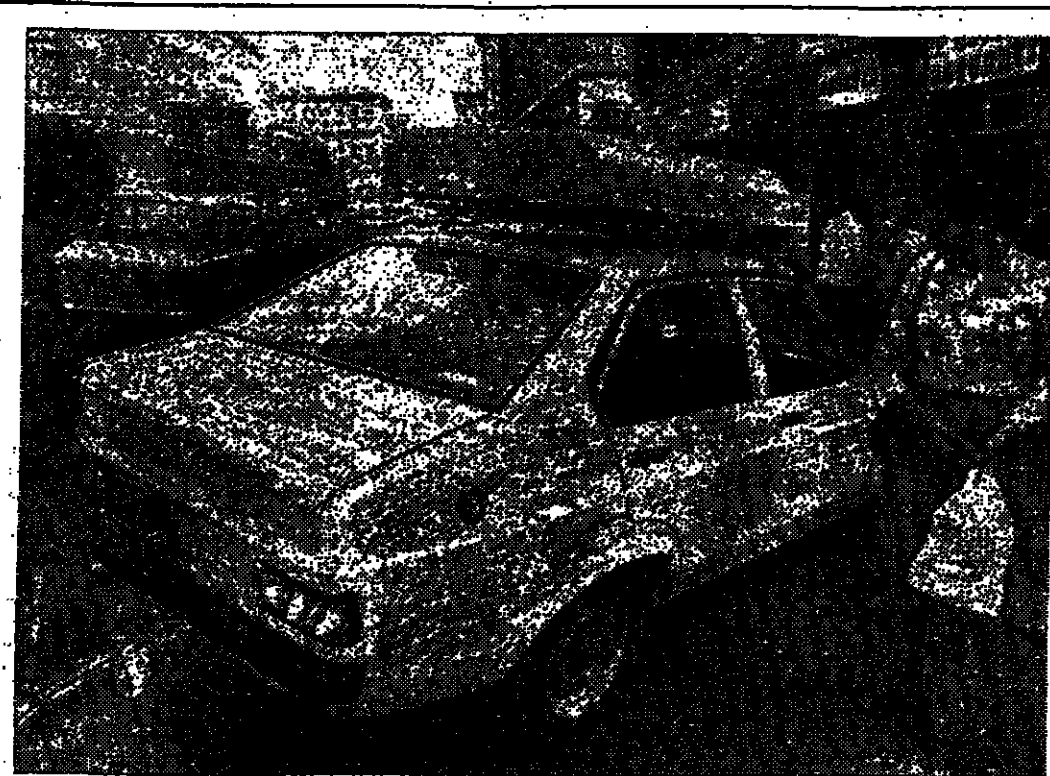
AOSTA, Italy, Oct. 12 (AP).—The third conference of French-speaking ethnic minorities ended here today with Swiss, Canadian, Belgian and Italian delegates calling on their governments to revise official terms and respect those who belong to a supranational "French nation."

The delegates included their request in a final document which also called on governments to help ethnic minorities to keep their identities. Attending the conference in Aosta, capital of Italy's French-speaking Aosta Valley, were delegations of French-speaking groups from the Jura Mountains, Bern Canton, Switzerland; the Walloon region in Belgium and the province of New Brunswick, Canada.

## Canadian Pilots Protest

MONTREAL, Oct. 12 (UPI).—The Canadian Airline Pilots Association plans a 24-hour strike this week to protest the use of the French language in Quebec in air traffic communications.

The 24-hour walkout beginning next Saturday would ground domestic flights and disrupt air traffic to the United States and overseas destinations. CALPA President Ken Maley said that the decision was reached after a breakdown in talks Thursday among members of a committee convened by the federal Ministry of Transport to seek a solution to flight safety problems in Quebec.



CARRYING THE MESSAGE—A car parked in Rome not far from St. Peter's Square attracts passersby who study handwritten prayers and Bible quotations.

## Was Kept Alive by Machine in Ohio

## Boy Succumbs 3 Weeks After Brain Died

MYRIA, Ohio, Oct. 12 (AP).—Randal Carmen, 17, kept alive by machines for nearly three weeks after doctors said his brain had died, was declared legally dead yesterday as the controversy over use of life-support machines to keep the lungs breathing and blood circulating continued.

The youth's father, Richard Carmen of Wellington, said that he has asked his attorney to pursue the possibility of legal action. He said that he and his wife would like to spare others from "going through what we've been through."

Myria Memorial Hospital, which had refused the request from Mr. Carmen and his wife to end life supports and let their son "die mercifully," said that he died at 2:55 a.m. yesterday.

"His heart finally gave out," Mr. Carmen said. "It was on the machine. But the heart can take only so much from the machine."

The youth lapsed into a coma Sept. 21 after being struck in the head during a neighborhood football game.

"The brain was dead. He had no brain whatsoever," Mr. Carmen said. "Clergymen, doctors, almost everyone I talked to agreed that where there is no brain pattern, the patient is dead."

But hospital administrator, James Brown, said, "We do every-

## Retail Price War On Gas in Britain Likely to Widen

LONDON, Oct. 12 (NYT).—A surplus of gasoline has caused a retail price war in Britain. The fight will grow fiercer if, as expected, the basic cost of importing petroleum rises again before Christmas in line with the price increase of 10 per cent agreed upon last week by the producing countries.

Price cutting at the retail level started a few months ago and involved virtually the entire trade by last week. Gift stamps have been used liberally as ammunition in the fight.

The gasoline shortage, after the Arab-Israeli war two years ago, soon became a glut as the price of gasoline doubled and motorists economized on driving.

The major oil companies, led by Mobil, have been subsidizing the price war with big discounts to retailers. In some cases station owners can sell at below wholesale.

The Petroleum Retailers Association wants the government to impose a minimum price to halt the war, which, it says, is forcing stations to close at a rate of 10 a day.

## According to UN Health Unit

## Calcutta Street Dweller's Life Is More Stable Than Thought

By Lawrence K. Altman

CALCUTTA, Oct. 12 (NYT).—The pavement dwellers of Calcutta, who are widely regarded as among the most destitute people in the world, lead much more stable lives than previously believed, according to a study sponsored by the World Health Organization.

There are fewer of them than was thought and most have lived on the same spot for more than six years, not just a few days, according to the survey, which was sponsored as part of WHO's smallpox eradication program.

The study was conducted earlier this year when there was concern that immigrants from Bangladesh might spread smallpox among the pavement dwellers and then elsewhere in India.

According to the study, 50,000 persons live on the sidewalks of Calcutta—not 250,000, the figure long cited by city officials. They live on building roofs, which they usually place under the overhang of a building for protection against the monsoon rains that flood the streets in summer and fall.

## Same Spot

Although pavement dwellers have a reputation for being shiftless, the study found that most remain in the same spot, which they tend to share with their families.

There are fewer children among them than previously believed. The average family size is 4.3, or about two children to two adults, a figure considered low for India.

"Not all the pavement dwellers are down-and-outers," Beverly Spring of Toronto, who conducted the study, said in an interview. She was elaborating on her report to the Journal of Communicable Diseases, an Indian

medical publication. "Some go outside to live on the pavement for convenience because there are too many others living in the same dwelling or particularly in the summer when it is too hot inside," she said.

When the monsoons come, about 20 per cent of the pavement dwellers—again a smaller number than was thought—go to rural areas to find temporary jobs. They return to Calcutta later.

Bags, Glass, Paper Many pavement dwellers beg for a living but some hold jobs. Some are scrap pickers, visiting tea stalls and other shops where they recover used coals, for example, which they wash and sell for fuel. Others earn about 15 cents a day collecting rags, glass or paper that they sell for recycling. Still others sell fruit.

Yet most are beggars and, according to the WHO team's interviews, a hierarchy exists among them that determines their territorial limits. "The beggars work their way up," Miss Spring said. "The new market is a choice place to beg but a beggar doesn't go there until another beggar dies."

Those with leprosy, because of their grotesque disfigurement, generally earn the most. Miss Spring said that, for less than 15 cents a day, a pavement dweller can eat a starry meal consisting of chapati, or bread in the style of a pancake, soup or a paste made from clapped beef flour.

At dawn, the pavement dwellers leave their rolled-up mats next to their cooking pots and walk to their jobs or to the areas where they beg.

Miss Spring said the team learned that, because most pavement dwellers were from Bihar and West Bengal states, and not from Bangladesh, as had been assumed, the danger of smallpox spreading among them was much smaller than previously believed.

## Bangladesh Arrests 69

LONDON, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—Sixty-nine persons have been arrested in Bangladesh and unauthorized firearms recovered in police raids, according to Bangladesh radio, monitored here last night.

## Bolivia, Chile, Peru To Discuss Accord

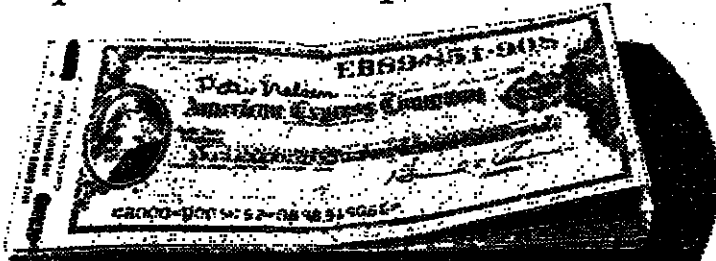
LA PAZ, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—Bolivia's military high command will go to Lima tomorrow for talks with its counterparts in Peru and Chile on a nonaggression pact.

The air force commander, Gen. Oscar Adriazola, said it will be the first military summit meeting of the three countries, which are all rated by military observers.

# Pickpockets work holidays. Most travelers cheques don't.



Most travelers cheques can't give you a refund on weekends, holidays or anytime outside normal banking hours. But American Express® Travelers Cheques can.



In fact, they're the only travelers cheques that can. If your American Express Travelers Cheques are ever stolen or lost you can get them replaced—usually on the same day. You can even get an emergency refund on

weekends and holidays to tide you over in major travel centers of the world. And get the balance of your refund usually on the next business day.

What's more, American Express Travelers Cheques are the most widely accepted travelers cheques in the world. They're available in seven international currencies; US dollars, Deutsche marks, Swiss francs, French francs, pounds sterling, Canadian dollars and Japanese yen. Insist on them where you bank.

You carry travelers cheques to protect your vacation. So carry the travelers cheques that protect your vacation every day. Carry American Express Travelers Cheques. Your vacation could depend on it.



American Express Travelers Cheques. Don't leave home without them.

## What has Sheraton done for you lately?

## ISTANBUL

## NOW OPEN

The new Istanbul-Sheraton is in Taksim Park, right in the heart of this exciting city...with glorious views of the Bosphorus, Marmara, and the Golden Horn. There are fine restaurants featuring Turkish and international specialties, plus the Sultan Night Club with dancing and entertainment...all in Turkey's largest hotel.



## SHERATON

For reservations at the Istanbul-Sheraton—or at any Sheraton anywhere—call:

Amsterdam (02503) 3115 London (01) 636-0411  
Brussels 219.34.00 Paris 260.35.11  
Frankfurt 29.52.91 Milan 65.00.47

Or have your travel agent call.

Istanbul-Sheraton Hotel  
SHERATON HOTELS & MOTOR INNS WORLDWIDE  
TELEPHONY, ISTANBUL, TURKEY



# A Growing Kremlin Burden

## Russia's Consumer Woes

By Peter Onos

MOSCOW (UPI)—A crowd of shoppers blocked the entrance to Moscow's main market the other day and passersby eyed their necks to see what precious commodity was causing the fuss.

They saw a table piled high with an item that truly has been in short supply lately: toilet paper.

Until only a few years ago, Russians would routinely adapt daily necessities to serve bathroom purposes but they have started to expect something better. Using Pravda or Izvestia still represents a saving but the practice is widely regarded now as *kalining*—unlabeled.

The shortage of so basic a household item is indicative of two significant facts about the Soviet economy at the end of another five-year plan. First, it is still unable to meet many consumer demands involving commodities that Westerners take for granted. Second, shoppers are increasingly less inclined to make do with low-grade or makeshift substitutes.

These are not new developments but they take on more urgency each year and especially now as the Russians prepare for the 25th Communist party congress in February—an occasion at which the country's leadership and policies will be subject to review.

### Living Standard

After decades in which disease and heavy industry drew undivided first priority here, raising the Soviet standard of living was the explicit goal of the five-year plan that began in 1971. Judging from material appearing in the Soviet press these days, a better living standard is certain to be the focus of the plan scheduled for release before the congress convenes.

The Soviet leadership recognizes that the sacrifices of the postwar and cold war years, when Russians mainly lived in crowded little rooms sharing kitchen and bath with four or five other families, must now steadily give way to relative comfort—particularly since the Kremlin maintains that tensions in the world are diminishing because of its détente policies.

Paychecks have increased, supposedly, an average of about 30 percent since 1970. But money alone is not enough. Warehouse from one end of the country to the other are filled with goods that Russians simply will not buy. The newspaper *Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya* reported recently, for instance, that the Red Star shoe company had received 1,700 complaints about the quality of its shoes from stores trying unsuccessfully to sell them. Almost daily in the press there are similar stories of such waste, serving to elicit the marketplace and frustrate the consumer.

The essentially political message in the long columns of figures being drawn up in government ministries is that the Soviet people can expect further improvement in their lifestyle. That will be the message, not only of the five-year plan, but also of a new 15-year forecast.

### Quality Needed

There will be more of everything promised. That has been the rule since the first five-year plan was introduced in 1928. The difference will be the overriding emphasis on quality. "It won't be enough to make 5 million buttons and be satisfied," a Western expert explained. "Now they will have to make 6 or 7 million buttons, in two or three shapes, and they have to be better made."

Yet if that objective is to be achieved, extreme sluggishness and shoddiness have to be overcome in industry and agriculture. Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev put the situation this way in a remarkably blunt speech in June:

"Enhancing the quality of our

work has become the key problem for the development of our national economy.

"We must make fuller use of existing production capacities, more quickly introduce progressive technology into use and reduce the waste of raw materials. Understandably, all this is a difficult matter but it must be done," the Communist chief declared.

Having the problems identified so thoroughly, the enormous challenge is to solve them within essentially the same economic framework that created them. The Kremlin's stepped-up expenditures for performance indicate that modest efforts, begun a few years ago, to streamline bureaucracy and consolidate small and less profitable enterprises, have not had the desired effect.

### Labor Pool

The Russians are less and less able to rely on the strategy that accounted for most of the country's steady growth in the 1940s and 1950s. Then, a seemingly limitless supply of labor could be used in a vast capital-investment program designed to make the country the leading producer of steel and cement that it is today.

But the labor force is no longer expanding at the rate it was. And in any event, sheer bulk of manpower alone does not meet the requirements of an economy growing sensitive to consumers.

"It is perhaps easier," U.S. economist Keith Bush wrote recently, "to double the output of pig iron than to double the sales of fashionable shoes, once a certain level of supply and of consumer sophistication has been attained."

Indeed, the Russians have failed in the last five years to shift the basic emphasis of the economy from heavy industry to manufactured products, as they had promised. This year, for example, the goal for growth in the old steel-cement-pig-iron sector of the economy was set at 7 percent, while the expansion goal for consumer goods was 4 percent. It had been promised that a greater percentage increase in consumer items than in construction materials would be sought.

In announcing these figures last December, Soviet Deputy Premier Nikolai Baibakov admitted grimly: "The targets set by the directives of the 24th party congress on the production of consumer goods proved unachievable."

Aside from the deficiencies that Mr. Bush said had to be corrected, the rising standard of living has been hampered by bad luck. Despite enormous outlays of money to upgrade agriculture and improve the working conditions of farmers during the last decade, the economy still takes an overall pounding when bad weather produces a poor harvest, as it did in 1973 and again this year.

### U.S. Grain

To reduce the risky dependence on nature, the Russians seem to be on the verge of signing a long-term grain agreement with the United States which will assure a relatively stable supply of food in the next five years. The price of this luxury, however, is an admission that the Russians still cannot feed themselves.

Whatever else Moscow does in the years ahead to achieve its quality and quantity goals, experts say that the most important objective must be to improve labor productivity somehow. The main reason consumer output fell so short in this planning period was very simply that workers did not do enough.

Productivity rose only 35.4 percent instead of the 29 percent it was supposed to. And according to a CIA report last year, "labor productivity in Soviet industry is only about half the U.S. level."

"Until the Soviet worker puts his back into his work," a Western economist observed not long ago, "consumer goods worth buying will be in short supply."

The Russians can be expected to increase their purchases of technology and automation from abroad. And to help finance these transactions, Moscow will have to continue its exploitation of resources such as oil, manganese and iron ore for sale to the West.

This means that the Kremlin has a continuing stake in world stability and détente.

In a sense, those crowds at the market clamoring for toilet paper and other consumer goods are helping world peace.



Luis Echeverria during his UN speech last week.

# On Third World Stage

## Emergence of Echeverria

By Stanley Meisler

MEXICO CITY—A surprising aspect of the growing debate about a new world economic order is the man who is emerging as one of the spokesmen for the Third World, President Luis Echeverria of Mexico.

The State Department has prided itself for so long on what policy-makers call "the special relationship" between the United States and Mexico that the Third World rhetoric and activity of the Mexican President must come as a shock.

For decades, Mexico has had a foreign policy that hardly looked beyond the United States. But that has changed.

In 1973, President Echeverria proposed that the United Nations adopt a "charter of economic rights and duties of states." He urged developing countries to join the United States and five other industrialized countries and the abstentions of 10 others, the UN General Assembly approved such a charter last December. The charter is a blueprint for what the Third World wants in a new economic order.

Last year, President Echeverria proposed the creation of a Latin American economic system, ex-

cluding the United States, that would encourage economic integration and attempt to increase and protect the prices of Latin America's raw materials. Such a system has been accepted by 25 Latin American nations and should be in operation before the end of the year.

A few weeks ago, while in Egypt, President Echeverria proposed the creation of a Third World development system which would support the price of raw materials and help market them.

And last week at the United Nations, Mr. Echeverria announced that Mexico has decreed an exclusive economic zone extending 200 nautical miles from its coast, far beyond the exclusive fishing zone of 12 nautical miles that Mexico proclaimed in 1969.

At the same time, he warned developing countries against indulging in revolutionary "mythology," radical ideology and moralizing.

There are cynics who insist that all this activity has less to do with the problems of the Third World than with the personal ambitions of Mr. Echeverria. They say that he is trying to succeed Kurt Waldheim as secretary-general of the UN next year.

### Unjust Interests

"Nothing could be more false," Mr. Echeverria said in his annual state-of-the-union message last year. "Those who claim this to be true have no motive other than discrediting Mexico's foreign policy. They make this claim because the integrity of our positions affects unjust vested interests."

It is no secret that the 53-year-old energetic President, who cannot succeed himself, would like a useful, prestigious job when he gives up the presidency next year. The secretary-general's post would be just right. But it would be a misreading of both Mexico and Mr. Echeverria to think that his politics are a result of such ambitions.

Mr. Echeverria's policies are aimed mainly at breaking or at least weakening Mexico's dependence on the United States. In at least a psychological way, he has already done this to some extent by drawing Mexico away from its special relationship and pushing it into a prominent place among Third World countries that oppose the economic policies of the United States. From an economic point of view, however, Mexico's dependence on the United States has not changed.

Like Mexico, most countries of the Third World are dependent in one way or another on the economies of the industrialized nations. But the relationship with the United States has also made Mexico richer and more industrialized than the other developing countries. Mexico is hardly a typical Third World country and, in fact, may be hurt more than helped—at least in the short run—by a new economic order.

### Operation Intercept

The problem of dependence has been driven home to Mr. Echeverria more than once. In 1969, Richard Nixon, then president, ordered the setting up of Operation Intercept—a thorough searching of every person and car crossing the border from Mexico. The delays damaged tourism and commerce in Mexico and were obviously designed to teach the

Mexican government a lesson for failing to stop the export of drugs to the United States. After 18 days, the Mexicans gave in and agreed to take part in a strong, U.S.-directed campaign against drugs.

In 1971, during Mr. Echeverria's first year as president, Mr. Nixon devalued the American dollar and imposed a surcharge on all imports into the United States. It hurt many countries but it hurt Mexico most of all, and it was imposed by the United States without any consideration for its so-called special relationship.

Mexico's principal business partner is the United States. Last year, for example, Mexico bought 63 percent of its imports from the United States and sold 56 percent of its exports there. In all—including income from tourists—Mexico earned more than 65 percent of its foreign exchange from the United States.

In these kinds of statistics that persuaded Mr. Echeverria to become the most traveled president in Mexican history, to seek new markets throughout the world and to try to become a spokesman for the Third World. His charter of economic rights and duties of states became his touchstone for his new policy and Mr. Echeverria journeyed throughout the world seeking support for it.

The UN General Assembly approved it last year over the objections of the United States, West Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Britain and Luxembourg, Austria, Canada, Spain, France, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Norway and the Netherlands objected enough to abstain.

### Better Markets

In general, the charter is a plea for development of the Third World through higher prices and better markets for its exports. Increased industrialization and control over multinational corporations.

Two clauses provoked the main objections from developed countries. One gives every country the right to expropriate foreign property at a level of compensation deemed adequate by its own laws. The other gives countries the right to organize associations of producers of primary products, such as the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. The evidence is strong that Mr. Echeverria did not intend to antagonize the United States with the charter. In fact, he even hoped the United States would vote for it.

After a day of meetings between Presidents Echeverria and Ford at the Arizona-Sonora border a year ago, Mr. Ford told Mr. Echeverria at a news conference that the charter "has very great merit and very great support, and I compliment you for it."

In less than two months, however, the United States voted against the charter at the UN. The charter and Mr. Echeverria's role in the Third World would be put to a referendum. The Mexican government does not want to discourage foreign investment by taking over private property without paying full compensation. Moreover, the Mexican government knows that any Third World blow to the economy of the United States hurts Mexico even more than the United States. But the debate over world economic order is not always based on economic sense. Third World countries have a need to assert their independence, make for strength, call attention to injustices and hope for reform. That psychological need is as important for Mexico as for the poorer countries. That is why Mr. Echeverria is expressing it.

© Los Angeles Times.

# New Dialogue by Industrial, Developing Nations

By James Goldborough

PARIS (UPI)—Six months after the first meeting between industrialized and developing countries collapsed here amid name-calling and recrimination, the 10-member group is ready to try again when negotiations resume today.

Last time it was Algeria and the United States which, as spokesmen for each group, showed that differences were too great for any meaningful negotiations on future relations.

The United States, which with Japan and the European Economic Community represents the industrialized world at the meeting, wanted to talk about energy and energy prices, while Algeria came as spokesman for the Third World and its raw materials.

"Is there any common measure," the Algerian delegate asked on April 15, "the day the conference broke up, 'between nations that have to lower temperatures and give up cases on Sundays and nations with hundreds of millions of dying human beings?'"

During the six months that followed, there was some softening of positions as the participants came to understand that problems of energy, raw materials, financing and development between the industrial and developing worlds were too important to be lost in rhetoric.

The other nations meeting here include Brazil, India, Zaire, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Venezuela and Algeria. They will meet for several days to name the 27 participants, draw up the agenda and set up the four commissions whose work will begin when the main negotiations start in December.

No one knows how long those negotiations will last but the task of the participants will be to lay down the rules governing relations between the "haves" and the "have-nots" for years to come.

Recovering of the meeting

was made possible when the United States changed its policy and showed a willingness to broaden the negotiations beyond the area of energy. In a speech last month at the UN, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger spelled out the new U.S. position, accepting the essential compromise setting up separate commissions on energy, raw materials, financing and development.

One issue that remains to be settled is the interaction among the commissions and whether work in any one of them could continue if progress in another was impossible.

In his UN speech, Mr. Kissinger made it clear that the United States had dropped some of its earlier reservations on reaching long-term agreements with the developing nations.

Some of the points Mr. Kissinger made include:

- That a monetary facility be established to stabilize the export earnings of developing countries.
- That consumer-producer forums be established for every "key" commodity, with copper given priority.
- That Washington would support

port agreements on tin, coffee, cocoa and sugar.

• That the developing countries should be given trade preferences.

• That institutions be set up to assist developing countries in industrialization, supply technical aid and promote development.

Commenting on these proposals during a visit here recently, Gerald Rasky, assistant U.S. Treasury secretary, said: "Clearly the United States has made a sincere effort to discuss what the others wanted."

For the United States, however, the commission on energy will get much of the attention. When this meeting first was proposed by French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing a year ago, it represented an effort to bring oil producers and consumers together following the oil embargo and price crisis of 1973-1974.

"The meeting failed last time," explained Mr. Rasky, "because some people thought the oil consumers wanted to destroy OPEC (the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries). But we are not out to destroy OPEC. We are willing to discuss all the problems of the producing countries."

Mr. Rasky said it was not only that the U.S. attitude had changed in the last six months, but also that there had been a general evolution. "We are not living in a world today that can be dominated by any one country. It can no longer be thought of as a two, three or five-sided system," he said.

One problem that surfaced unexpectedly was that of British participation. Britain, the con- sideration of its EEC partners, announced that it would not be represented by a single EEC delegation, and instead sought separate status at the winter conference. The proposal has been opposed by British and other energy partners in the West.

port agreements on tin, coffee, cocoa and sugar.

• That the developing countries should be given trade preferences.

• That institutions be set up to assist developing countries in industrialization, supply technical aid and promote development.

Commenting on these proposals during a visit here recently, Gerald Rasky, assistant U.S. Treasury secretary, said: "Clearly the United States has made a sincere effort to discuss what the others wanted."

For the United States, however, the commission on energy will get much of the attention. When this meeting first was proposed by French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing a year ago, it represented an effort to bring oil producers and consumers together following the oil embargo and price crisis of 1973-1974.

"The meeting failed last time," explained Mr. Rasky, "because some people thought the oil consumers wanted to destroy OPEC (the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries). But we are not out to destroy OPEC. We are willing to discuss all the problems of the producing countries."

Mr. Rasky said it was not only that the U.S. attitude had changed in the last six months, but also that there had been a general evolution. "We are not living in a world today that can be dominated by any one country. It can no longer be thought of as a two, three or five-sided system," he said.

One problem that surfaced unexpectedly was that of British participation. Britain, the con- sideration of its EEC partners, announced that it would not be represented by a single EEC delegation, and instead sought separate status at the winter conference. The proposal has been opposed by British and other energy partners in the West.

# Women in Public Office—A Growing Force in the U.S.

By Ginny Pitt

NEW YORK (AP)—The governor of Connecticut, a former member of the U.S. House of Representatives, has been mentioned as a possible vice-presidential candidate.

The lieutenant governor of New York State demanded and got twice as much money for the operation of that office as the previous lieutenant governor.

The citizens of Walthamville, Ga., elected the mayor and the first city council since the city's incorporation in 1900 in obtaining incorporation for the municipality.

The mayor, councilmen, governor and lieutenant

governor have one thing in common: They are women.

More women than ever are entering politics. And more of them are planning careers in government.

The power base of women in U.S. politics is strongest at the bottom. A woman has been no female vice-president either. But a Cabinet member, a governor, a lieutenant governor, four senators, seven federal court judges, 13 U.S. representatives, 51 state legislators elected officials, 65 mayors, 616 state legislators and thousands of county and municipal officials are women.

"In the past, the women in local government positions were middle-aged mothers who were generally active in civic affairs. When their children grew up and left home, these women sort of considered it their crowning glory to serve as a school board member or city councilor and had no other political aspirations," said Fred Wechsler, political-action coordinator for the National Women's Political Caucus.

"But a lot of younger women are now entering politics and planning on it as a career. They see municipal and state offices as a stepping stone to higher office," she said.

### Lowest Rang

It is not known exactly how many women hold positions on the lowest rung of the political ladder—municipal or county offices—but about 14 percent of the mayors registered with the U.S. Conference of Mayors are women, according to the group's public affairs director, Gene Russell.

He said it is difficult to determine the increase in the number of women mayors because such records were not kept in the past. "But I would guess that it has dramatically increased in the last couple of years," he said.

In Walthamville, Mayor Lyndal Anderson and all five city councilors had been appointed by the legislature after they obtained incorporation for the municipality of 413 persons. The six women were elected to four-year terms last year by voters who apparently approved of the way they were running things.

Of the 55 women listed in conference records as mayors, some head small municipalities. But many medium-sized cities and several larger cities have female chief executives, including San Antonio, Texas, with a population of 654,154. San Antonio's mayor is Lila Cockrell.

The governmental unit most likely to be a springboard to national political office is a state legislature. Many U.S. congressmen are veterans of their state general assemblies and, of about 7,500 state lawmakers in the nation, 610 are women. In 1969, 306 state legislators were women.

State Rep. Colleen House Engler of Bay City, Mich., is, at 23, one of the youngest state legislators in the nation. She said she has doubts about how quickly women can rise in the political structure.

### Men's Viewpoint

Mrs. Engler, a Republican who had been elected in a special poll to fill a vacancy and who was re-elected to a full two-year term last November, said the most difficult thing for women in politics is achieving positions of leadership. She and some of the other nine women in the Michigan House plan to run for legislative leadership posts, "but it's really difficult because men in politics won't vote for a woman in a leadership position," she said.

Some men in politics have been mentoring Connecticut Gov. Ella Grasso as a potential candidate in the wide-open Democratic race for next year despite her public denials that she is seeking the vice-presidential nomination. Last November, Mrs. Grasso, 55, became the first woman in the nation to be elected governor without succeeding her husband.

On the federal level, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development Carla Hills became the first woman Cabinet member in 20 years when she was sworn in last March. The U.S. ambassadors to Ghana, Luxembourg, Zambia and Togo are women, and seven women are federal judges.

The 13 women members of the House of Representatives are among the most visible women in U.S. government. After last year's elections, which increased the female membership in the House by two, the women announced that they would work together as often as possible, regardless of party lines, to promote legislation for women, with high priority being given laws on child care, welfare and education.

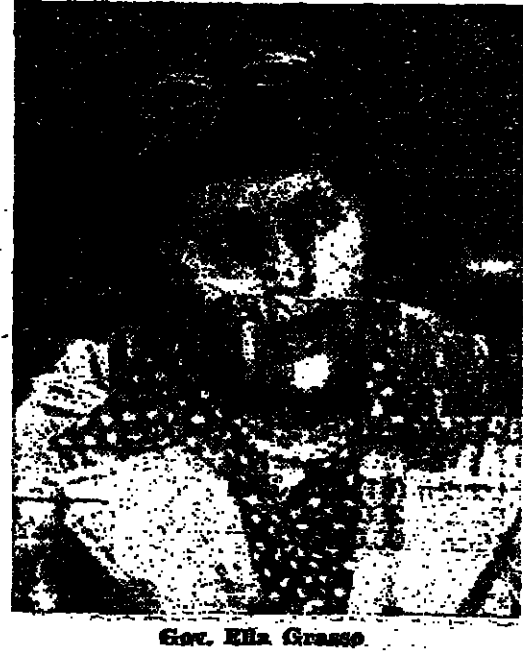
Mrs. Engler, a Republican who had been elected in a special poll to fill a vacancy and who was re-elected to a full two-year term last November, said the most difficult thing for women in politics is achieving positions of leadership. She and some of the other nine women in the Michigan House plan to run for legislative leadership posts, "but it's really difficult because men in politics won't vote for a woman in a leadership position," she said.

Some men in politics have been mentoring Connecticut Gov. Ella Grasso as a potential candidate in the wide-open Democratic race for next year despite her public denials that she is seeking the vice-presidential nomination. Last November, Mrs. Grasso, 55, became the first woman in the nation to be elected governor without succeeding her husband.

Mrs. Engler, a Republican who had been elected in a special poll to fill a vacancy and who was re-elected to a full two-year term last November, said the most difficult thing for women in politics is achieving positions of leadership. She and some of the other nine women in the Michigan House plan to run for legislative leadership posts, "but it's really difficult because men in politics won't vote for a woman in a leadership position," she said.



Lt. Gov. Mary Krupak



Gov. Ella Grasso

# Energy Partners Snub U.K. Bid to Represent Itself

PARIS, Oct. 12 (Reuters)—Britain's bid for its own seat at the proposed conference of oil consumer and producer nations has found no support from its partners in the International Energy Agency.

The agency chairman, Etienne Davignon, told a press conference that Common Market, Japanese and U.S. officials had shown no enthusiasm for any change in the seating arrangements at the conference, which is scheduled to open in December.

Britain created a furor last week when it announced that it wanted to have separate representation at the conference. Under previous plans, Britain would have been part of the European Economic Community delegation.

British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan asserted that, because of its oil fields in the North Sea, his country had a special position and did not want to be represented solely by the EEC.

# Congress Given Ford Plan on U.S. Energy Authority

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (UPI)—President Ford has sent Congress a plan for a \$100-billion government corporation to help finance projects to make use of a solar-energy industry of foreign sources of energy by 1985.

Projects that could be supported by the authority, according to a White House "fact sheet," would include the construction of coal gasification plants, the production of oil from shale, the development of a solar-energy utility and the support of conventional technologies such as those used to enrich uranium or process spent fuel from nuclear reactors for reuse of its plutonium.

In pursuit of these goals, the plan sent to Congress Friday said, the authority would be empowered to guarantee loans, make its own loans or direct investments, or create wholly-owned subsidiaries that could undertake specific energy projects.

The authority would have capital stock of \$25 billion, subscribed to by the government, and would be authorized to raise \$75 billion by issuing notes, debentures, bonds or other obligations. The authority would be governed by a five-member board appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

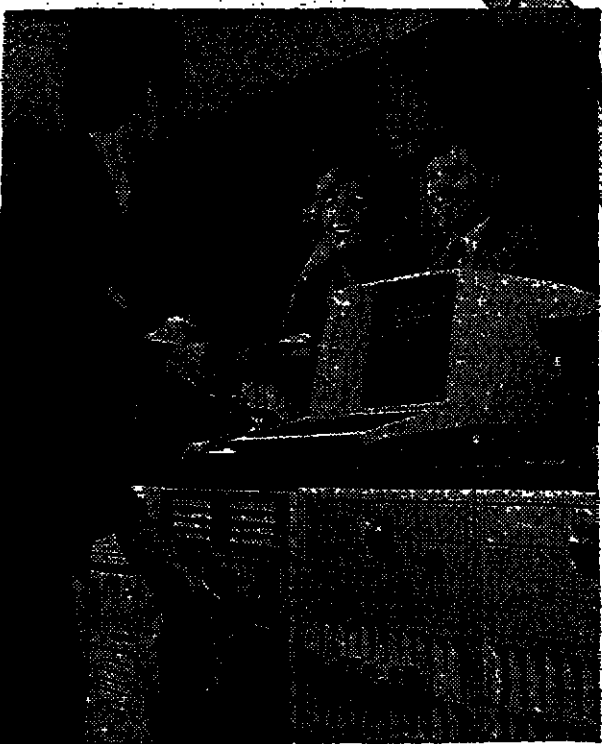
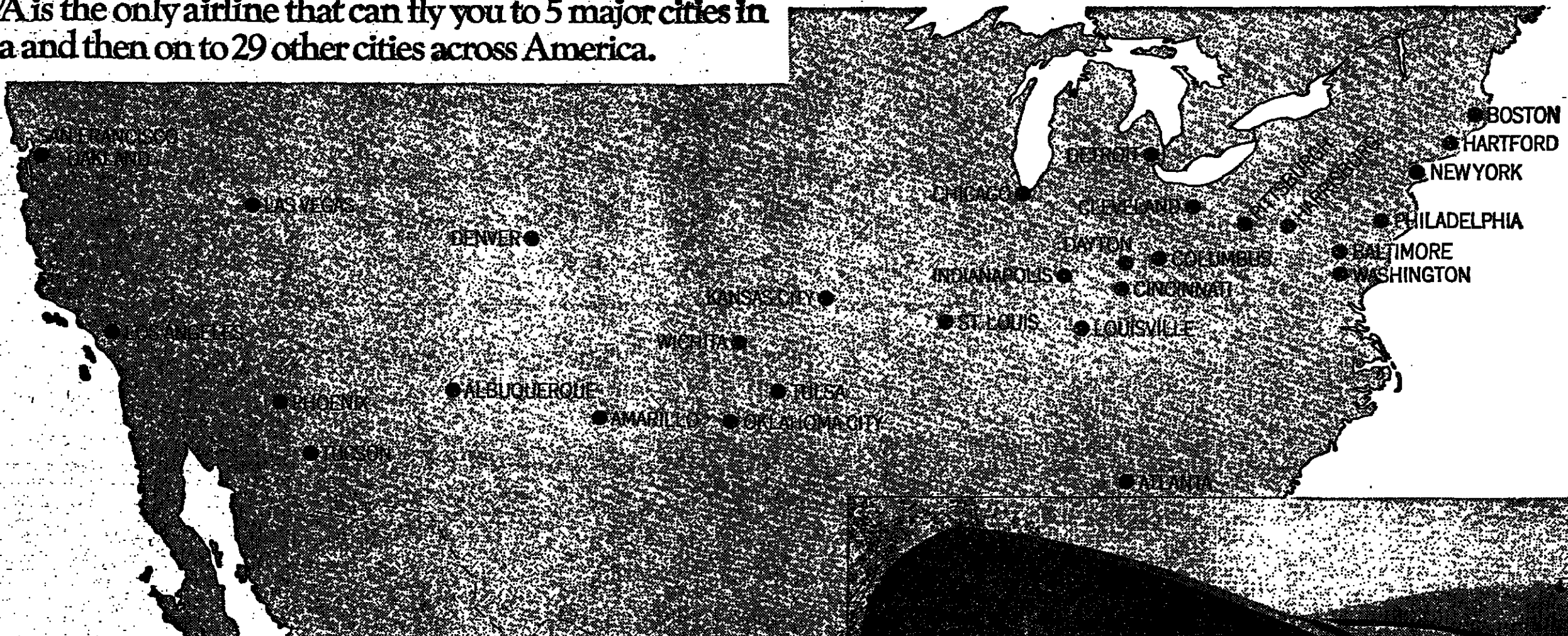
The legislation has developed so much opposition that the chances for its approval by Congress are regarded as dim.

هكذا من لاهل



# ONLY TWA OFFERS SERVICE LIKE THIS IN AMERICA.

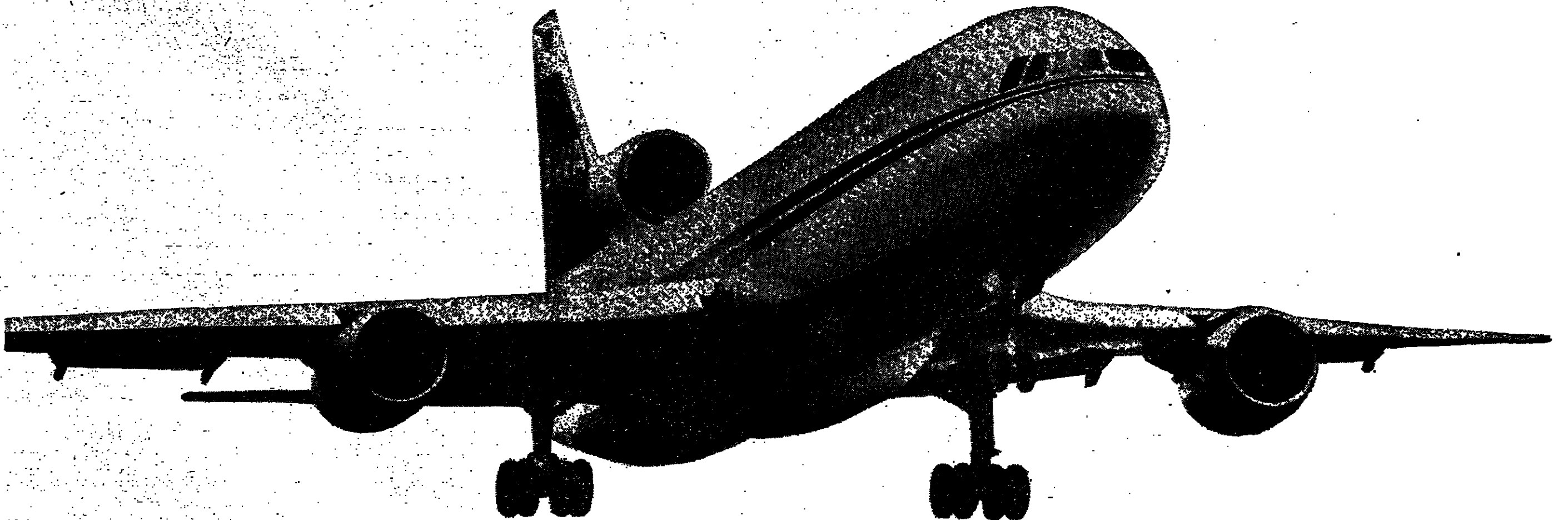
TWA is the only airline that can fly you to 5 major cities in America and then on to 29 other cities across America.



TWA is the only airline with a terminal at New York for the exclusive use of its own passengers. So you can clear customs in a matter of minutes.

TWA has a computerised service to print a boarding pass in seconds. And as you can take your bags with you onto the plane, you can get on and off, and get where you're going quickly and easily.

And TWA flies the most comfortable, most advanced plane in the world: the L1011. So you can sit back and enjoy the friendly service of girls from places like New York, New Orleans, St. Louis or San Francisco.



Trans World Service from TWA.



## The Sinai Accord

Nearly two years of intermittent and frustrating negotiations have now come to fruition in the Sinai peninsula. For the first time in three decades, Egypt and Israel are implementing a contract for coexistence dictated by their respective national interests rather than by any immediate military pressures.

This broad political significance of the interim Sinai pact was all but ignored in the five weeks of congressional and public debate, which ended in overwhelming Senate ratification Thursday.

Not surprisingly, most of the controversy centered on the American commitment to dispatch as neutrals a contingent of 200 civilians to operate early-warning stations between the Egyptian and Israeli lines. The vast majority of Congress wisely saw through all the scare talk about "another Vietnam" and recognized this commitment in its true limited character: a technical peacekeeping function, desired by both sides, to help insure that war between Israel and Egypt—whether deliberate or accidental—ceased to be a practical policy option for either side.

Beyond this corps of technicians and a six-year contingency plan to provide oil to Israel if all other supplies fail, the Sinai accord contains no other legal commitments of the U.S. government. Other provisions in the various memoranda submitted for congressional inspection constitute statements of intent or agreed guidelines for future diplomatic efforts.

In most cases they are simply a codification of what this and previous administrations have been doing anyway. They pledge sympathetic consideration for the economic and military aid requests judged necessary

for Israel's security, and contain broad agreement to consult with the Israeli government on various diplomatic moves which may come up.

One new element is an administration pledge to consider supplying military aid to Egypt, after two decades of embargo. This, like the assistance that has been requested by Israel, must yet pass through intensive congressional scrutiny.

The strongest critics of the package which Secretary of State Kissinger put together in his months of shuttle diplomacy argue that the interim agreement might stifle—instead of promote—further moves toward a general settlement.

By their reasoning, Egyptian President Sadat has so separated himself from the bulk of the Arab world that his moderating influence will be ignored; the Israelis, for their part, will have no further incentive to compromise, so secure have they become in political and material support from the United States.

The best way for the administration to prove these critics wrong is to move ahead promptly into the broader diplomatic efforts that both sides agree are necessary. Once the potential dividends of President Sadat's moderate approach become apparent to the other Arab forces involved, including the Palestinians, Egypt's isolation will fade.

And once the Israelis see that even their strongest supporters in the administration and Congress also favor improving this country's relations with the Arab world, they will recognize that promises of support do not constitute license to sit tight and do nothing further toward a negotiated settlement.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



'Now Let's Roll Him.'

## 'The American Commonwealth'

By James Reston

NEW YORK—In 1883, when Lord Bryce wrote his classic volumes on "The American Commonwealth," he thought America was sailing "a summer sea" and setting a course of responsible liberty that would be a model for the world. Now Irving Kristol and Nathan Glazer have produced a thoughtful and troubling 10th anniversary issue of "The American Commonwealth—1975" and finds that the seas are stormy and the outlook for liberty and democracy are bleak and distressing.

"What have we learned?" Daniel Moynihan asks in his introduction to this provocative analysis of our first 200 years. We have learned, also, he suggests, that neither liberty nor democracy is prospering in the world, that neither would seem to have a future as auspicious as their past.

The most important fact about the American political experiment almost a century after Lord Bryce's summer seas, Moynihan says, is that the world in general has rejected our democratic model and turned away from our course.

### Happy Pessimist

Bryce thought that America's institutions were the answer to mankind's longings "towards which, as by a law of fate, the rest of civilized mankind are forced to move." Moynihan, now our ambassador to the United Nations, former U.S. ambassador to India, and the happiest pessimist in the government today, concludes rather sadly that Bryce was wrong.

"To the contrary," he says. "Liberal democracy on the American model tends to the condition of the monarchy in the 19th century: a hollow form of government, one which persists in isolation or peculiar places here and there, and may even serve well enough for special circumstances, but which has simply no relevance to the future. It is where the world was, not where it is going."

The authors of this remarkable "public interest" survey of our history—Robert Nisbet, Martin Diamond, Nathan Glazer, Irving Kristol, Samuel Huntington, Seymour Lipset, James Wilson, Aaron Wildavsky and Daniel Bell—are not crying for a world that is gone, but are trying to define where we are 200 years after the Declaration, and where we're going. They ask awkward questions.

Has popular democracy gone too far? Have our expectations outrun our resources? Have the values of the past, clearly the predominant trends of the last generation trouble them and make them anxious about the future of democracy and even the security of the republic.

Sam Huntington, for example, notes the predominant trends of the sixties: the challenges to the authority of established political, social and economic institutions. The reaction against the con-

centration of power in the executive branch of the federal government. The emergence of public interest lobbying groups with their increased concern for the rights of minority groups: blacks, chicanos and women. And a pervasive criticism of those who possess or are even thought to possess excessive wealth or power. In short, the spirit of protest, the impulse to expose and correct inequities, much of it good and long overdue, are abroad in the land, but at the same time almost seem to be overloading the democratic process, and bringing the cities, particularly New York, to the verge of bankruptcy.

When we search for the answer to this puzzle, as all thoughtful men and women are doing these days, some conclude that the American political system is wrong, others that the whole capitalist system is wrong, but the guess here, as Lord Bryce suggested in the first place, is that the fault, and maybe the remedy, lies in the quality of our leadership.

When Bryce wrote "The American Commonwealth," almost a hundred years ago, he said that "perhaps no form of government needs great leaders so much as democracy," but he added that "the ordinary American voter does not object to mediocrity."

Bryce saw America as the presiding nation in a divided and troubled world. He saw it in terms of centuries and continents, looking to the essential power and meaning of the American Revolution.

"What is left if so much is gone?" Moynihan asked, as if this were the end of our age rather than the beginning of a new era. Who is to say, in any given time, H.G. Wells asked, that there are any endings to human aspiration?

"This man," Wells wrote, "this wonderful child of old earth, who is ourselves in the measure of our hearts and minds, does not begin his adventure now. This planet and its subjugation is but the dawn of his existence."

"He will bring his solvent intelligence to bear upon the riddles of his interrelation, transmute jealousy and every passion, control his own existence."

As an overseas American, deprived of nearly all U.S. government benefits and deprived of proper representation in Congress, I find it outrageous that I will now have to pay French income taxes, the very high French indirect taxes (TVA—up to 33 per cent on many common items) and U.S. income taxes on my entire income, too, despite it being entirely earned from a French company!

The whole affair reeks of immorality and picking on the overseas American, who in most cases would be only too happy to return to the United States, but is required to live overseas for

"Sometimes in the dark sleepless solitude of night, one ceases to be so-and-so, one ceases to bear a proper name, forgets one's quarrels and vanities, forgives and understands one's enemies and oneself, as one forgives and understands the quarrels of little children."

So some people are thinking about the philosophy of the coming age, including the editors of "The Public Interest." On the whole they are pessimists, but, as they say, nothing would please them more than the future discovery that their anxieties were exaggerated.

JACKSON, Miss.—Fueled by an unprecedented issue of the "Mississippi Republican," the state's largest newspaper, the Republican has been in the forefront of all states, Republican Gil Carmichael has tossed conventional orthodoxy overboard in his underdog race to become Mississippi's first Republican governor since Reconstruction days.

Carmichael's self-professed "new politics" is a breathtaking departure for a state long torn apart by the bloody race issue. That corrective, overwhelming factor in the past century of Deep South politics seems all but dead and buried. "That's not even a Mickey Mouse issue anymore," conservative Republican state chairman Charles Reed said.

Thus, with both Carmichael and Democrat Cliff Finch, his bland, shadowy opponent, courting black voters on newspaper front pages and television screens, Carmichael has zeroed in with courageous candor on explosively controversial issues no Mississippi politician has dared confront—including Carmichael himself when he captured 40 per cent of the vote against Sen. James Eastland in the 1972 senatorial election.

Gun control, for example, Carmichael began airing a television spot recently calling for registration and licensing of all handguns. While Reed and other

job, family, or other special reasons.

Therefore I feel it is imperative that all thinking members of the House of Representatives vote down this wholly inequitable change in the tax laws, unless an amendment is added to give tax credit for the very high indirect taxes Americans pay in their country of residence overseas, especially in the EEC (for example, gasoline at \$1.55 a gallon in France, mostly due to French taxes).

Whether or not members of Congress realize it, Americans overseas are veritable unofficial ambassadors of good will for the United States, and many contribute markedly to helping to keep the Atlantic Alliance strong and aiding the U.S. balance of payments. It is highly unfair and unethical to punish them in this way. Does Congress really want us to return to the United States and swell the unemployment and welfare rolls? Or be forced to give up our U.S. citizenship for financial reasons?

E. D. MALONEY, Viroflay, France.

## Greek Special Solution Is Still 'Barbarians'

By C. L. Sulzberger

ATHENS—In "Waiting for the Barbarians," C.P. Cavafy, the greatest modern Greek poet, wrote: "And now, what will become of us without barbarians? They were a kind of solution." Such is the case with Greece today.

From 1967 to 1974 this country experimented with one variety of that solution but now the seven-year itch of colonialism has been done away with. The new democracy of Premier Constantine Karamanlis must nevertheless proceed cautiously to avoid recurrence of the malady of military coups.

Even prior to the officers' putsch led by Col. Papadopoulos, coups were a familiar phenomenon here. There had been eight major upheavals since World War I, all led by colonels or generals. In recent years, the army was riddled with secret societies including the right-wing Chi and Pericles, the conservative right and the left-wing Aspidi.

The most influential of these groups was Kisa, which included all lieutenant generals (senior Greek rank) and actually plotted its own coup d'état in 1967. When this was postponed, however, one general leaked the fact to another lower-ranking conspiratorial bloc, led by Papadopoulos, who had been plotting of military takeover for 11 years. Papadopoulos struck successfully.

A tradition of the army-in-politics is strong in Greece and the fact that the junta held power so long gave it a chance to plant its own men throughout the officer corps. This background provided Karamanlis the reason for caution when he began constructing his regime.

### Four Waves

There have been four waves of conspiratorial anxiety since the colonels fell last year. First came several uncoordinated and unimportant attempts. This phase was followed by a full-fledged plot 13 months ago which drove Karamanlis and Defense Minister Averoff to sleep nightly at a seashore hideout.

Late in 1974 plans were drafted by officer factions to kidnap or assassinate government leaders. In February, 1975, a major scheme hoped to seize Athens, Larissa and Salonika and install another dictatorship. This month a new right-wing outfit distributed anti-government leaflets.

Despite this uneasy situation, however, there is an apparent growth of confidence in the government, which maneuvers between the right-wing pro-junta Syntagma and the left-wing pro-Communist Charybdis

in the country. The latter is sharply spiced by a wave of anti-Americanism which accuses the United States of everything from being pro-junta to favoring Turkey over Greece.

Karamanlis has skillfully navigated between these two extremes while following his main goal of restoring both democracy and stability. His continuing personal prestige is the main defense against threats of another coup.

The danger of military intervention into politics at present seems to have faded. "The army is now fully back in discipline," says Averoff. "The surge of pro-junta officers is over. What counts now is not what they thought or did in the past but what they think they are doing."

### Maneuvers

Army self-confidence—shaken by a confrontation with Turkey and the junta disintegration—has been somewhat restored by successful maneuvers in August. Furthermore, Averoff believes recent trials of junta leaders have misled the officer corps who, it is learned, of the repression and torture applied against ordinary Greeks.

There is a slow growth in confidence that each month of steady civilian government weakens the ingrained Greek habit of military conspiracy. The right wing is therefore beginning to fall a line.

Yet this is not true of the left, including various pro-Communist groups and the extreme Socialists of Andreas Papandreu. He seeks to build a kind of alliance with former pro-junta left officers, locally called *chakalis* (foxes) because of their Socialist nationalist credo. Papandreu played a similar game through Aspidi a decade ago.

And he makes maximum use of the current anti-American mood (although himself a former U.S. citizen). Although this has helped Papandreu among students and some workers, the headway he has so far made among officer malcontents is small. The army is being edged out of the political arena—at least while the alarm sounds in a sensational press about a menacing Turkey.

Turkey is depicted as a savage neighbor at frequent moments in Greek history and such a moment is at hand. This Turkish menace is considered dangerous enough to keep all military factions united and out of politics. Thus the "barbarians," as Cavafy would say, have proven themselves "a kind of solution" by currently reducing the chances of another coup to virtually zero.

## Mississippi's 'New Politics'

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

JACKSON, Miss.—Fueled by an unprecedented issue of the "Mississippi Republican," the state's largest newspaper, the Republican has been in the forefront of all states, Republican Gil Carmichael has tossed conventional orthodoxy overboard in his underdog race to become Mississippi's first Republican governor since Reconstruction days.

Carmichael's self-professed "new politics" is a breathtaking departure for a state long torn apart by the bloody race issue. That corrective, overwhelming factor in the past century of Deep South politics seems all but dead and buried. "That's not even a Mickey Mouse issue anymore," conservative Republican state chairman Charles Reed said.

Thus, with both Carmichael and Democrat Cliff Finch, his bland, shadowy opponent, courting black voters on newspaper front pages and television screens, Carmichael has zeroed in with courageous candor on explosively controversial issues no Mississippi politician has dared confront—including Carmichael himself when he captured 40 per cent of the vote against Sen. James Eastland in the 1972 senatorial election.

Gun control, for example, Carmichael began airing a television spot recently calling for registration and licensing of all handguns. While Reed and other

political pros in the Carmichael camp blanched, Carmichael insisted voters here are ready for state action in the face of an alarming Mississippi kill-rate from illegal Saturday-night specials. In one small Delta town in the first half of 1975, 1,200 handguns were sold by a single pawnshop.

Carmichael's self-professed "new politics" is a breathtaking departure for a state long torn apart by the bloody race issue. That corrective, overwhelming factor in the past century of Deep South politics seems all but dead and buried. "That's not even a Mickey Mouse issue anymore," conservative Republican state chairman Charles Reed said.

Thus, with both Carmichael and Democrat Cliff Finch, his bland, shadowy opponent, courting black voters on newspaper front pages and television screens, Carmichael has zeroed in with courageous candor on explosively controversial issues no Mississippi politician has dared confront—including Carmichael himself when he captured 40 per cent of the vote against Sen. James Eastland in the 1972 senatorial election.

Gun control, for example, Carmichael began airing a television spot recently calling for registration and licensing of all handguns. While Reed and other

job, family, or other special reasons.

Therefore I feel it is imperative that all thinking members of the House of Representatives vote down this wholly inequitable change in the tax laws, unless an amendment is added to give tax credit for the very high indirect taxes Americans pay in their country of residence overseas, especially in the EEC (for example, gasoline at \$1.55 a gallon in France, mostly due to French taxes).

Whether or not members of Congress realize it, Americans overseas are veritable unofficial ambassadors of good will for the United States, and many contribute markedly to helping to keep the Atlantic Alliance strong and aiding the U.S. balance of payments. It is highly unfair and unethical to punish them in this way. Does Congress really want us to return to the United States and swell the unemployment and welfare rolls? Or be forced to give up our U.S. citizenship for financial reasons?

E. D. MALONEY, Viroflay, France.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 13, 1900

WASHINGTON, D.C.—General Miles, commanding the United States Army, will, in his annual report to the secretary of war, renew his recommendation for the further use of the automobile in the army. There are now at Fort Myer, Va., three automobiles, but they have not proved quite satisfactory, or account of lack of facilities for recharging them with electricity.

### Fifty Years Ago

October 13, 1925

WASHINGTON.—The Washington Senators are now very close to winning the World Series from the Pittsburgh Pirates. They lead by three games to two. On Sunday, they won by a score of 4 to 3. Monday, the old master Walter Johnson shut the Pirates out 4 to 0. But yesterday the Pirates gamely fought back and won the game by a score of 6-3 and kept alive.

هكذا من لاهل



# Euromarket

## Concern Over Eurobonds Revived By U.S. Withholding Tax Moves

By Carl Gwirtz

PARIS, Oct. 12 (AP)—More than a year ago, the U.S. government dismantled its controls on capital flows and the word went out that the Eurobond market was likely to flourish. A U.S. banker based in Paris agrees. "We may see some short-term impact, with money being siphoned off to New York, but the abolition of the tax will not be the death-knell of this market," he says.

A French banker insisted his clients "will prefer safe tax havens like Luxembourg over New York for psychological reasons."

And a British banker commented that the "debt structure and maturity range in New York is entirely different from the Eurobond market." The removal of the U.S. tax represents "no threat" to the Eurobond market, he added.

Emphasizing this maturity-range disparity, a banker for a Wall Street firm noted that when he talks to European investors about debt maturing in 2000, "they think I'm talking about a six-year debt coming due in 2,000 days. They just don't want to hear about issues maturing in the year 2000."

In fact, the short-term life of loans floated in the Eurobond market is seen by many bankers as the key reason that investment funds will remain here. There are few five to seven-year loans floated in New York, where the preference runs from 20 to 30 years.

Foreign investors, wary about the outlook on inflation, simply refuse to buy such long-term loans. In the best of years, a 15-year maturity was considered long-term in the Eurobond market. Now the maximum duration

# Economic Indicators

## WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week	Prior Week	1974
Commodity Index	255.3	255.3	255.3
Consumer Price Index	112.3	112.3	112.3
Industrial Production	100.0	100.0	100.0
Unemployment	8.5	8.5	8.5
Money Supply	224,000,000	224,000,000	224,000,000
Stocks (NYSE)	1,000	1,000	1,000
Gold (100 oz)	1,000	1,000	1,000
Oil (100 bbl)	1,000	1,000	1,000
Wheat (100 bushels)	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barrel of oil	1,000	1,000	1,000
Electric Power	1,000	1,000	1,000
Steel (100 tons)	1,000	1,000	1,000
Auto production	1,000	1,000	1,000
Shipments of goods	1,000	1,000	1,000
Imports	1,000	1,000	1,000
Exports	1,000	1,000	1,000

## MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	Sept.	Prior Month	1974
A-Employed	85,418,000	85,352,000	85,400,000
A-Unemployed	12,772,000	12,772,000	12,772,000
A-Money supply	224,000,000	224,000,000	224,000,000
Industrial Production	100.0	100.0	100.0
Consumer Price Index	112.3	112.3	112.3
Unemployment	8.5	8.5	8.5
Money Supply	224,000,000	224,000,000	224,000,000
Stocks (NYSE)	1,000	1,000	1,000
Gold (100 oz)	1,000	1,000	1,000
Oil (100 bbl)	1,000	1,000	1,000
Wheat (100 bushels)	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barrel of oil	1,000	1,000	1,000
Electric Power	1,000	1,000	1,000
Steel (100 tons)	1,000	1,000	1,000
Auto production	1,000	1,000	1,000
Shipments of goods	1,000	1,000	1,000
Imports	1,000	1,000	1,000
Exports	1,000	1,000	1,000

\*000 omitted. Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity Index, based on 1967=100, the consumer price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is based on the Federal Reserve Board's revised index of industrial production. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is based on the Federal Reserve Board's report. Shipments of goods are based on the Census Bureau's report. Imports and exports are based on the Census Bureau's report.

that is acceptable is 10 years, but the vast majority of this year's issues fall in the 5-to-7-year range.

In addition, the New York market has manifested scant appetite for loans issued by foreign entities.

Another significant factor in keeping funds here is that in many cases investment decisions are made by banks which have discretionary control over individual portfolios. The advantage

# The U.S. Economic Scene

## Administration, Congress at Odds on Tax Cut

By Thomas E. Mulvaney

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (AP)—A new battle has been joined between the Ford administration and Congress over the question of cutting federal taxes and spending, or indeed whether there should be any linkage of the two subjects at all.

While the incident debate is not expected to be as protracted as the still-bubbling controversy over a national energy policy, it may well be as bitter and the ultimate outcome is just as uncertain. But, since the public's tax payments through withholding will rise substantially Jan. 1 in the absence of any action on taxes, there is a compelling need for a decision.

When President Ford launched his tax-reduction balloon last week, he loaded it, somewhat surprisingly, with a substantial amount of ballast in the form of a commitment to approve a \$20-billion tax cut only if Congress agreed to "responsible restraint" on government expenditures.

## New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (AP)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange moved higher on balance last week to more active trading. The Dow Jones Industrial average finished the week with a gain of 10.70 points, compared with a loss of 5.39 in the preceding week.

Trading volume increased to 78.5 million shares, a daily average of 15.8 million, compared with turnover of 67.8 million shares the preceding week.

The Dow's gains last week were made under the shadow of a possible default of New York City bonds and a subsequent bankruptcy by the city. Thursday, President Ford said that he was opposed to a federal bailout of the city but he stopped short of flatly promising to veto any contingency rescue plans.

Airline issues were firm after the administration told Congress that airline regulations should be sharply reduced. The administration proposed legislation which would give the carriers more flexibility in making routes and fare decisions.

Foreign Trade World Airlines and American Airlines announced plans to file with the Civilian Aeronautics Board for a 3-per-cent across-the-board increase in domestic airline fares, effective Nov. 15.

Drug issues moved higher last week with continued high prices for prescription items, as well as nonprescription items, cited as factors.

Favorable third-quarter earnings reports for many companies helped bolster prices. Increased cash dividends were also a stimulating factor. Colgate-Palmolive and PPG Industries were among those raising payouts.

Traders were buying quality issues and this caused General Motors and International Business Machines Co. to reach highs for the year.

Friday, IBM reported that third-quarter earnings were \$3.32 a share, compared with \$3.23 a share a year earlier. This was close to estimates made by security analysts. The stock ended the week at 266, up 1 1/4 on the week.

Burroughs Corp. was the feature of the week, plunging 7 1/2 points Thursday after reporting disappointing third-quarter earnings. A spokesman for the company said that basic economic fundamentals for the company were "plain excellent."

A sharp decline in money supply and bank loans was a factor in weakening the market late last week, according to Treasury security dealers. Several analysts said that there were hopes for a cut in the prime interest rate. Instead of another increase as earlier expected.

# Over-Counter Market

Symbol	Price	Change
AA	10.12	+0.01
AB	10.12	+0.01
AC	10.12	+0.01
AD	10.12	+0.01
AE	10.12	+0.01
AF	10.12	+0.01
AG	10.12	+0.01
AH	10.12	+0.01
AI	10.12	+0.01
AJ	10.12	+0.01
AK	10.12	+0.01
AL	10.12	+0.01
AM	10.12	+0.01
AN	10.12	+0.01
AO	10.12	+0.01
AP	10.12	+0.01
AQ	10.12	+0.01
AR	10.12	+0.01
AS	10.12	+0.01
AT	10.12	+0.01
AU	10.12	+0.01
AV	10.12	+0.01
AW	10.12	+0.01
AX	10.12	+0.01
AY	10.12	+0.01
AZ	10.12	+0.01
BA	10.12	+0.01
BB	10.12	+0.01
BC	10.12	+0.01
BD	10.12	+0.01
BE	10.12	+0.01
BF	10.12	+0.01
BG	10.12	+0.01
BH	10.12	+0.01
BI	10.12	+0.01
BJ	10.12	+0.01
BK	10.12	+0.01
BL	10.12	+0.01
BM	10.12	+0.01
BN	10.12	+0.01
BO	10.12	+0.01
BP	10.12	+0.01
BQ	10.12	+0.01
BR	10.12	+0.01
BS	10.12	+0.01
BT	10.12	+0.01
BU	10.12	+0.01
BV	10.12	+0.01
BW	10.12	+0.01
BX	10.12	+0.01
BY	10.12	+0.01
BZ	10.12	+0.01
CA	10.12	+0.01
CB	10.12	+0.01
CC	10.12	+0.01
CD	10.12	+0.01
CE	10.12	+0.01
CF	10.12	+0.01
CG	10.12	+0.01
CH	10.12	+0.01
CI	10.12	+0.01
CJ	10.12	+0.01
CK	10.12	+0.01
CL	10.12	+0.01
CM	10.12	+0.01
CN	10.12	+0.01
CO	10.12	+0.01
CP	10.12	+0.01
CQ	10.12	+0.01
CR	10.12	+0.01
CS	10.12	+0.01
CT	10.12	+0.01
CU	10.12	+0.01
CV	10.12	+0.01
CW	10.12	+0.01
CX	10.12	+0.01
CY	10.12	+0.01
CZ	10.12	+0.01
DA	10.12	+0.01
DB	10.12	+0.01
DC	10.12	+0.01
DD	10.12	+0.01
DE	10.12	+0.01
DF	10.12	+0.01
DG	10.12	+0.01
DH	10.12	+0.01
DI	10.12	+0.01
DJ	10.12	+0.01
DK	10.12	+0.01
DL	10.12	+0.01
DM	10.12	+0.01
DN	10.12	+0.01
DO	10.12	+0.01
DP	10.12	+0.01
DQ	10.12	+0.01
DR	10.12	+0.01
DS	10.12	+0.01
DT	10.12	+0.01
DU	10.12	+0.01
DV	10.12	+0.01
DW	10.12	+0.01
DX	10.12	+0.01
DY	10.12	+0.01
DZ	10.12	+0.01
EA	10.12	+0.01
EB	10.12	+0.01
EC	10.12	+0.01
ED	10.12	+0.01
EE	10.12	+0.01
EF	10.12	+0.01
EG	10.12	+0.01
EH	10.12	+0.01
EI	10.12	+0.01
EJ	10.12	+0.01
EK	10.12	+0.01
EL	10.12	+0.01
EM	10.12	+0.01
EN	10.12	+0.01
EO	10.12	+0.01
EP	10.12	+0.01
EQ	10.12	+0.01
ER	10.12	+0.01
ES	10.12	+0.01
ET	10.12	+0.01
EU	10.12	+0.01
EV	10.12	+0.01
EW	10.12	+0.01
EX	10.12	+0.01
EY	10.12	+0.01
EZ	10.12	+0.01
FA	10.12	+0.01
FB	10.12	+0.01
FC	10.12	+0.01
FD	10.12	+0.01
FE	10.12	+0.01
FF	10.12	+0.01
FG	10.12	+0.01
FH	10.12	+0.01
FI	10.12	+0.01
FJ	10.12	+0.01
FK	10.12	+0.01
FL	10.12	+0.01
FM	10.12	+0.01
FN	10.12	+0.01
FO	10.12	+0.01
FP	10.12	+0.01
FQ	10.12	+0.01
FR	10.12	+0.01
FS	10.12	+0.01
FT	10.12	+0.01
FU	10.12	+0.01
FV	10.12	+0.01
FW	10.12	+0.01
FX	10.12	+0.01
FY	10.12	+0.01
FZ	10.12	+0.01
GA	10.12	+0.01
GB	10.12	+0.01
GC	10.12	+0.01
GD	10.12	+0.01
GE	10.12	+0.01
GF	10.12	+0.01
GG	10.12	+0.01
GH	10.12	+0.01
GI	10.12	+0.01
GJ	10.12	+0.01
GK	10.12	+0.01
GL	10.12	+0.01
GM	10.12	+0.01
GN	10.12	+0.01
GO	10.12	+0.01
GP	10.12	+0.01
GQ	10.12	+0.01
GR	10.12	+0.01
GS	10.12	+0.01
GT	10.12	+0.01
GU	10.12	+0.01
GV	10.12	+0.01
GW	10.12	+0.01
GX	10.12	+0.01
GY	10.12	+0.01
GZ	10.12	+0.01
HA	10.12	+0.01
HB	10.12	+0.01
HC	10.12	+0.01
HD	10.12	+0.01
HE	10.12	+0.01
HF	10.12	+0.01
HG	10.12	+0.01
HH	10.12	+0.01
HI	10.12	+0.01
HJ	10.12	+0.01
HK	10.12	+0.01
HL	10.12	+0.01
HM	10.12	+0.01
HN	10.12	+0.01
HO	10.12	+0.01
HP	10.12	+0.01
HQ	10.12	+0.01
HR	10.12	+0.01
HS	10.12	+0.01
HT	10.12	+0.01
HU	10.12	+0.01
HV	10.12	+0.01
HW	10.12	+0.01
HX	10.12	+0.01
HY	10.12	+0.01
HZ	10.12	+0.01
IA	10.12	+0.01
IB	10.12	+0.01
IC	10.12	+0.01
ID	10.12	+0.01
IE	10.12	+0.01
IF	10.12	+0.01
IG	10.12	+0.01
IH	10.12	+0.01
II	10.12	+0.01
IJ	10.12	+0.01
IK	10.12	+0.01
IL	10.12	+0.01
IM	10.12	+0.01
IN	10.12	+0.01
IO	10.12	+0.01
IP	10.12	+0.01
IQ	10.12	+0.01
IR	10.12	+0.01
IS	10.12	+0.01
IT	10.12	+0.01
IU	10.12	+0.01
IV	10.12	+0.01
IW	10.12	+0.01
IX	10.12	+0.01
IY	10.12	+0.01
IZ	10.12	+0.01
JA	10.12	+0.01
JB	10.12	+0.01
JC	10.12	+0.01
JD	10.12	+0.01
JE	10.12	+0.01
JF	10.12	+0.01
JG	10.12	+0.01
JH	10.12	+0.01
JI	10.12	+0.01
JJ	10.12	+0.01
JK	10.12	+0.01
JL	10.12	+0.01
JM	10.12	+0.01
JN	10.12	+0.01
JO	10.12	+0.01
JP	10.12	+0.01
JQ	10.12	+0.01
JR	10.12	+0.01
JS	10.12	+0.01
JT	10.12	+0.01
JU	10.12	+0.01
JV	10.12	+0.01
JW	10.12	+0.01
JX	10.12	+0.01
JY	10.12	+0.01
JZ	10.12	+0.01
KA	10.12	+0.01
KB	10.12	+0.01
KC	10.12	+0.01
KD	10.12	+0.01
KE	10.12	+0.01
KF	10.12	+0.01
KG	10.12	+0.01
KH	10.12	+0.01
KI	10.12	+0.01
KJ	10.12	+0.01
KK	10.12	+0.01
KL	10.12	+0.01
KM	10.12	+0.01
KN	10.12	+0.01
KO	10.12	+0.01
KP	10.12	+0.01
KQ	10.12	+0.01
KR	10.12	+0.01
KS	10.12	+0.01
KT	10.12	+0.01
KU	10.12	+0.01
KV	10.12	+0.01
KW	10.12	+0.01
KX	10.12	+0.01
KY	10.12	+0.01
KZ	10.12	+0.01
LA	10.12	+0.01
LB	10.12	+0.01
LC	10.12	+0.01
LD	10.12	+0.01
LE	10.12	+0.01
LF	10.12	+0.01
LG	10.12	+0.01
LH	10.12	+0.01
LI	10.12	+0.01
LJ	10.12	+0.01
LK	10.12	+0.01
LL	10.12	+0.01
LM	10.12	+0.01
LN	10.12	+0.01
LO	10.12	+0.01
LP	1	



Bonds					Stocks				
#1,000 High Low Last Change					#1,000 High Low Last Change				
FordCrd 74481	15	100 1/2	102	+ 1 1/2	Hecht 70459	100	97 1/2	98 1/2	+ 1 1/2
FordCrd 74730	5	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Hess 70460	270	65 1/2	65 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	2	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Hill 70461	35	65 1/2	65 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	4	97 1/2	97 1/2	- 1 1/2	Holmes 70462	15	92 1/2	92 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70463	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70464	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70465	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70466	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70467	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70468	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70469	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70470	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70471	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70472	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70473	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70474	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70475	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70476	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70477	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70478	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70479	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70480	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70481	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70482	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70483	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70484	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70485	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70486	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70487	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70488	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70489	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70490	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70491	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70492	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70493	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70494	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70495	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70496	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70497	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70498	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70499	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70500	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70501	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70502	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70503	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70504	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70505	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70506	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70507	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70508	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70509	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70510	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70511	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70512	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70513	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70514	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70515	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70516	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70517	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70518	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70519	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70520	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70521	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70522	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70523	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70524	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70525	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70526	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70527	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70528	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70529	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70530	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70531	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70532	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70533	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70534	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70535	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70536	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70537	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70538	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70539	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70540	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70541	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70542	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70543	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70544	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70545	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70546	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70547	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70548	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70549	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70550	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70551	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70552	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70553	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70554	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70555	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70556	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70557	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70558	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70559	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70560	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70561	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70562	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70563	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70564	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70565	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70566	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70567	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70568	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70569	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70570	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70571	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70572	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70573	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70574	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70575	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70576	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70577	20	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
FordCrd 74730	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	Holmes 70578				

[illegible]

**Alexandras 87, Athens**      **Telex: 214458**

**AMSTERDAM**  
**HOTEL OKURA**      **Tel: 020-78 7111**  
**Ferdinand Bolstraat 175**      **Tel: 16182**  
**SONESTA HOTEL**      **Tel: 020-213223**  
**Kattengat 1**      **Telex: 17 149 (SONAMNL)**

---

**THE PERIPATETIC BUSINESSMAN**  
**appears 12 times a year.**

**The 1975 dates are**  
**January 20, February 10, March 3 and 24, April 14,**  
**May 5, September 15 and 29, October 13 and 27,**  
**November 10 and 24.**

**I.M.F. GOLD SALES  
FACTS YOU DID  
NOT READ  
IN THE PRESS**

Send \$10 to:  
**INVESTMENT INSTITUTE**  
1600 North Vine,  
Los Angeles, Ca., 90031, U.S.A.

To receive a **REVEALING** and **cash**  
case report written by French, by St.  
Felicite, who attended the I.M.F.  
meetings and talked privately to  
several finance ministers.











# Reds Even World Series at 1-1 With Two-Out Rally in Ninth Inning

## Griffey's Double Tops Red Sox

### Second Game

BOSTON, Oct. 12 (UPI)—The Cincinnati Reds evened the World Series at 1-1 with a two-out rally in the ninth inning after Johnny Griffey's double topped the Red Sox.

The Reds, whose running game had been hampered by catcher Carlton Fisk and the moves of the Red Sox pitchers, then completed their first steal of the series as Concepcion just beat Fisk's throw to second. A moment later, Griffey, who had not hit the ball out of the infield in three attempts against Lee, then laced a double to left-center to score Concepcion with the go-ahead run.

Until the ninth inning, the Reds had been virtually helpless against Lee, who held them to four hits in the first eight innings in his first start since Sept. 19.

It also appeared that the usually supple-handed Concepcion was going to be the Reds' villain. An error by the Venezuelan shortstop on Fisk's grounder in the sixth inning followed a single by Carl Yastrzemski.

Rico Petrocelli, who got a chance to bat because of the error, scored the run with a single to right and Lee protected the 2-1 lead until the ninth.

Some careless base-running by the Red Sox in the first two innings helped cost them the game. Boston had Reds starter Jack Billingham in trouble twice in the first two innings only to both their opportunities with mistakes on the bases.

Cecil Cooper opened the Red Sox first by lining a double over the head of left-fielder George Foster, who first misjudged the ball then slipped on the wet turf. Doyle moved Cooper to third with a single off Billingham's glove, but the Reds appeared out of trouble when Cooper was doubled off third on Carl Yastrzemski's grounder to Billingham.

Billingham was ready to connect the run and wait for the forefoot at second, but Cooper hesitated in running home and Concepcion, after stepping on second for the forefoot, threw to the plate and Cooper was tagged out in a rundown. Yastrzemski managed to get to second on the fly, however, and scored a moment later when Fisk lined a single to left.

The Red Sox put runners on first and second with one out in the eighth but then they choked. A score when Bench struck out and a double by Cooper.

The Reds, who had been held scoreless in the series for 12 consecutive innings, finally broke through to tie the score in the fourth. Joe Morgan walked with one out, moved to third when Bench broke a 1-for-18 post-season slump with a single to center and scored as Perez bounced into a forecourt.

After the Red Sox went ahead in the sixth, they were handcuffed the rest of the way by a parade of Reds relievers. Pedro Borbon, Will McManis and Ravelly Eastwick succeeded in blanking them: the rest of the way, with Eastwick getting credit for the victory.

The rain, which fell intermittently all day, succeeded in stopping the game for 27 minutes in the middle of the seventh inning. It was the first rain delay in World Series competition since Oct. 6, 1968.

Rick Wise will start for Boston and Gary Nolan for Cincinnati as the series moves to Cincinnati's Riverfront stadium for night games Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

Wise, a right-hander, posted a 19-13 record with a 3.85 earned-run average this season while Nolan was 15-8 with a 3.16 era.



Reds' Pete Rose shows how he feels after opening-game loss.

## Tiant, 6-Run Seventh Win Opener

By Joseph Durso

### First Game

BOSTON, Oct. 12 (UPI)—The great wall had nothing to do with it and great ball had nothing to do with it as the Boston Red Sox hammered six runs across home plate in the seventh inning yesterday to bury the favored Cincinnati Reds, 6-0, in the opening game of the World Series.

The outburst shattered a tense duel between Don Gullett, a 24-year-old left-hander, and Tiant, who pitched serenely to a five-hit tour de force that rocked old Fenway Park and its 35,205 patrons and that tilted the series toward the champions of the American League.

Until the seventh, the Reds and Red Sox had played scoreless ball longer than anybody in the last 12 World Series, but once the damage was done, the Red Sox had scored more times in an inning than anybody in the last seven series.

Ten Boston batters went to the plate during the blockbuster inning, five delivered singles, one man walked, another was safe on a missed connection by Gullett, another hit a sacrifice fly and half a dozen crossed the plate—starting with Tiant on a single by the redoubtable Carl Yastrzemski with the bases loaded.

"The Reds made some good plays until then," Rico Petrocelli said later, "and with men on base, Gullett brought some smoke when he had to get guys out. But the key to the whole game was Tiant's keeping them down until we scored all the runs."

"Tiant put zeroes on the scoreboard all game long," said manager Sparky Anderson of the Reds, who never got their celebrated running game in motion.

It was the 72d World Series played between the pennant-winners of the American and National Leagues since 1903 and the first played without the Oakland A's for years. And it was a series surrounded by old-fashioned touches in an era of modern streamlining and packaging.

It was also the first time that Cincinnati and Boston had ever

grappled for baseball's big prize and the purse of about \$20,000 a man, depending on the attendance for the first four games. They were no strangers to championship play, since the Reds had appeared seven times in the World Series and the Red Sox eight. But Cincinnati hadn't won one in 35 years and Boston in 57 years, and both cities were hungry.

Tiant, cheered on almost every pitch by the Boston loyalists, pitched perfect ball with his spinning delivery until the fourth inning when Joe Morgan singled to centerfield after 10 Reds in a row had been retired. Then came the classic confrontation: Morgan, who stole 58 bases in 78 attempts this season plus four straight in the playoffs, leading off first base against Tiant, the cunning pitcher with the tantalizing and disguised motion.

Three times, Tiant threw over to the bag trying to catch Morgan leaving off, but three times Morgan got back. Then a fourth throw, and the argument broke out. Mick Colosi, the National League umpire presiding at first base, called a balk and waved Morgan to second base while Tiant and manager Darrell Johnson raised a storm to no avail.

But Tiant escaped further trouble when Johnny Bench tried a high foul to Carlton Fisk near the box-seat railing and Tony Perez looked at an outside fastball for strike three.

The Reds provided a few more uncomfortable moments for Tiant in the fifth when George Foster led off with a line drive to left field. But Yastrzemski made a fine stab for the ball and fired it to second base, holding Foster to a single. He eventually got to second on an infield grounder, so the Red Sox decided to walk Cesar Geronimo intentionally and pitch to Gullett.

It was the sort of decision that sometimes loses games, but not this one. Gullett, who hit a home run a week ago against the Pittsburgh Pirates in the playoffs, fouled out to Rico Petrocelli and the threat was dead.

In the top of the seventh, the Reds came even closer to breaking things apart. Foster opened with a single, then tried to steal second and was thrown out. Dave Concepcion looped a ball into short left field, but Yastrzemski made a diving one-handed catch along the wet grass. Then Ken Griffey doubled along the right-field line, but nobody was on base now, and the inning ended after another intentional walk to Geronimo when Gullett's shot was grabbed by Denny Doyle. Still, no runs.

Tiant started the seventh-inning eruption with a single through the left side. It was only the third time he had gone to bat officially in 1975, because in the American League the designated hitter swings for the pitcher—though not in the World Series. But it proved one of the biggest hits of the year for the Red Sox when Evans followed with a bunt toward first base. Gullett fielded it, skipped on the grass and threw long and low to second base. The ball slipped into center field, and the Red Sox had their shot.

They made the most of it. Denny Doyle singled through the left side of the infield, leading the bases with nobody out, and then came Yastrzemski, the 36-year-old hero of Boston since he joined the Red Sox in 1961 after one season with the New York Yankees. He singled to right field on the first pitch. Tiant scored the plate and old Fenway Park vibrated with noise.

Guy Carroll took over the pitching for Cincinnati, but he walked Fisk, forcing in another run and bringing the left-handed Will McManis hustling in from the bullpen with the bases still loaded and nobody out.

McManis stabilized things briefly by striking out Lynn. Petrocelli followed with a single to left, but two more runs scored and the Reds suddenly were on the short end of a 4-0 count. Rick Barosen kept it going with a single to left, driving in run No. 5, and Cooper missed a home run to right-center by a few feet but ran No. 6 scored after the catch by Griffey.

## Match Play Golf Won by Irwin Against Geiberger

VIRGINIA WATER, England, Oct. 12 (AP)—Hale Irwin could be the last winner of the biennially World Match Play golf tournament, and he thought so.

As the sponsors admitted, Irwin collected his first prize of \$10,000 (\$22,000) and said: "I am sure the rumors are true, and that I will come back to defend the title next year. I can't see how the sponsors can possibly lose, if on think of it in terms of great money."

It would be very easy to see match play tournament like this disappear. The only thing to have that possibly comes anywhere near to it is the Ryder Cup, and that is really a different format.

Irwin defeated fellow American Geiberger, 4 and 2, in the 5-hole final over Westworth's 397-yard, tree-lined course yesterday.

A cigarette firm which has sponsored this unique event for the last 13 years was worried by the absence this time of some of the top stars.

PARIS, Oct. 12 (AP)—Gary Player of South Africa coasted to an easy victory today in the Lancome Trophy golf tournament, winning the \$17,000 top prize, by six strokes.

Player started the day with his six-stroke advantage and was never threatened in cold, showery weather at the 6,725-yard, 18-hole St-Nomex-Bretche course. He made the final round in 71, although he bogeyed two of the last three holes, for a 10-under-78 for four rounds.

Lanny Wadkins of the United States moved into second place with a fourth-round 70 for a total of 284.

## Bradshaw, Swann Combine to Lead Steelers Past Broncos

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 12 (UPI)—Terry Bradshaw threw two touchdown passes to Lynn Swann today to lead the Pittsburgh Steelers to their first regular-season victory over the Denver Broncos, winning 20-9.

Swann jumped between two bronco defenders at the goal line to catch the Steeler quarterback's first of the day for a 40-yard touchdown.

After the Steelers held Denver in a 17-0 lead in the second quarter, Bradshaw found John Stallworth along the left sideline on 20 yards to set up his nine-yard touchdown pass to Swann in the opening play of the second quarter.

Benjamins 27, Patriots 19. At Cincinnati, the Bengals raced to their fourth straight victory by scoring two touchdowns within 10 seconds late in the third quarter to break a 10-10 tie in a 27-10 romp over winless New England. Cincinnati's 4-0 record represents the best start to the eight-year history of the franchise.

Lions 27, Bears 7. At Pontiac, Mich., quarterback Earl Manion, taking advantage of an injury to Greg Lundy to take good in his first start of the season, threw three touchdown passes and the Lions' offense dominated Chicago for a 17-7 victory. Chicago was held to 17 yards in the first half and didn't get inside Detroit's 20 until the opening minutes of the fourth quarter.

Cowboys 13, Giants 7. At New York, Roger Staubach and Sean Fugitt with a four-yard touchdown pass to give Dallas a 17-7 triumph over the Giants, selling the Giants' return to New York City after a two-year absence. Mark Washington picked off a Craig Morton pass at the New York 40 and returned it 23 yards to the 17, setting up the Cowboys' lone touchdown.

Staubach, who hit just six of passes prior to the touchdown, and Fugitt alone in the left corner of the end zone with 1:37 remaining in the game to set the Cowboys unbeaten with a 4-0 mark. The Giants, who were ousted out of the city by the invasion of Yankee Stadium here returning from New Haven, Conn., this year to play at Shea stadium, fell to 1-3.

Vikings 23, Jets 21. At Bloomington, Minn., Joe Laskak blocked a Greg Gant punt

## Bradshaw, Swann Combine to Lead Steelers Past Broncos

out of the end zone for a safety midway through the first quarter and Chuck Foreman scored his third touchdown minutes later to rally the unbeaten Vikings to a 20-9 victory over the New York Jets. Foreman gained a total of 281 yards, 96 rushing and 185 passing, helping the Vikings take control, leading 14-0 at halftime. Steve Watson, a 20-19 victory over Green Bay for their first victory.

## Oklahoma's Late TD Stops Texas and Continues Streak

DALLAS, Oct. 12 (AP)—Fullback Horace Ivory capped his fourth of a touchdown late in the fourth quarter yesterday to give Oklahoma, the second-ranked college football team, a 24-17 victory over fifth-ranked archrival Texas before 72,000 fans in the Cotton Bowl.

The Sooners, running their unbeaten string to 34 games and their victory streak to 25, capitalized on Texas errors to build a 17-7 third-quarter lead in the game which steadily wore off a streak of celebrations here. But the Longhorns rallied in the near 100-degree temperature to tie the game on Jimmy Walker's 25-yard run and a 45-yard field goal by freshman Russell Brubaker.

Quarterback Steve Davis then drove the Sooners 79 yards in seven plays for the winning score, with Ivory springing along the sidelines untouched for the touchdown. Oklahoma now is 5-0, Texas 4-1.

Top-ranked Ohio State, No. 3 Southern California and No. 4 Nebraska all won as expected. The Buckeyes buried Iowa 49-0, the Trojans turned back Washington State 28-10 and the Cornhuskers blanked Kansas 16-0.

In other games: Ohio State 49, Iowa 49. At Columbus, Ohio, Pete Johnson, the nation's leading scorer, went for three touchdowns and Archie Griffin rushed for more than 100 yards for the 26th time, powering top-ranked Ohio State to a 49-0 Big 10 rout of winless Iowa. The victory, a record 11th straight at-home for the undefeated Buckeyes, was the 20th for Woody Hayes, tying the coach for fourth place with Jess Neely on the all-time list.

## Boston Hurler Has the Right Motion to Beat Cincinnati

By Red Smith

BOSTON, Oct. 12 (UPI)—For three innings, you'd have thought Luis Tiant was doing it with chicken entrails, fingernail parings and wax effigies of the red menace from Cincinnati.

Sparky Anderson's strong-arm mob was massaging the old which doctor's service, but the fiercest shots were line drives straight into Red Sox gloves. With his own black magic and the complicity of people named Doyle,

Cooper and Lynn, Luis was pitching a perfect game. "We may never know," said a man on the roof of Fenway Park, "whether Tiant has a hawk move or not."

The legality of Tiant's delivery with men on base was a major issue raised by Anderson before the start of the 72d World Series. In his book, the Cincinnati manager declared, Luis fractured the balk rule in two places; by throwing an extracurricular wangle into the middle of his motion and by firing plexiform throws to first base without a preliminary step in that direction. After

three innings the argument was moot, however, for the Reds hadn't got a runner to first. Unworried by the balk rule, Luis was giving his copyrighted imitation of a whirling dervish on a swivel chair. He works on one leg like the great blue heron, although they have little facial resemblance. Fedally, he resembles a caricature of Blackbeard the Pirate. Clapping hands in front of his whiskers, he brings them down in a stuttering motion to his belt buckle, makes a backward step, then drops them another three inches

as he whirrs to face center field, swivels back and throws.

Before yesterday's gray and spatterly afternoon was over, the question of what does and does not constitute a balk became academic, for in the seventh inning the Red Sox shattered a scoreless tie by making three pitchers for six runs and a 6-0 victory. There was a time, though, when the issue struck sparks.

With one out in the fourth inning, Joe Morgan, Cincinnati's 11th baseman, singled to center and the Reds had a base runner. Now 35,205 citizens and six umpires watched as Luis prepared to work on John Bench, sternest scrutiny of all was turned on him from first base where Nick Cangelosi, who learned to stare hungrily down his nose when he was mired in New York's Copacabana before the National League fitted him out in blue serge.

Turning his pure Havana glow-er on Bench, Tiant let his paws twitch and jerk and joggle down to the waist, reached back and stretched from there. With a man on first, he equipped the drop below the belt and the swivel. Morgan, who stole 58 bases during the season and four in the playoffs, was Pittsburgh, crept toward second base and stared at Tiant's left shoulder, wheeled and threw to Cecil Cooper on first. Morgan scrambled to safety.

Again Tiant tried the pickoff. The third try was close enough to bring walls from Cooper when Colosi said safe. For the fourth time, Luis wheeled and fired to first. Up went Colosi's hands to signal "balk." Morgan trotted to second base.

Tiant advanced upon the umpire screaming Latin imprecations. Cooper hurried. Out of the dugout raced Darrell Johnson, bolting with managerial eloquence. Colosi stared down his nose, Luis, he said, had bent a knee in a fake toward the plate before firing to first. Cooper laid his palms on Tiant's bosom and pushed a choleric Cuban back toward the mound.

Though Johnson returned to the dugout, peace and quiet didn't. After one more pitch to Bench, Colosi spun to face the Boston bench. He couldn't have been more affronted by a diner in his underwear demanding a ringside table. He leveled a quivering forefinger toward the dugout. There someone lifted a clenched fist. No more voices were lifted, though.

With Anderson on second and the menacing Bench still at bat, things were getting a little tense. Customers sat frozen, remembering how Bench had bombarded the leftfield wall during batting practice. In practice, though, he was backing against Alex Grammas, a Cincinnati coach. Against the tricky Tiant, he went to three balls, two strikes. Now Luis threw seven strikes in a row. John hit seven fouls out of play. Luis threw another.

Tiant threw three strikes past Tony Perez, who stood transfixed by the third one. The crisis was past. Luis was back in the driver's seat.

## College Football Scores

FRIDAY		SATURDAY	
Colorado 22, Miami (Fla.) 19.	Akron 30, New Mexico 13.	Brown 27, Yale 12.	Midwest
Southern Cal. 21, Western Conn. 6.	Bowling Green 34, Toledo 17.	Colgate 29, Holy Cross 14.	Birmingham 29, Air Force 14.
Wagner 21, Boston 14.	Indiana 24, Cincinnati 16.	Florida 28, Vanderbilt 10.	Dallas 24, Texas Tech 12.
SMU 26, Texas Christian 12.	Duke 21, Army 10.	Florida 28, Vanderbilt 10.	
	Notre Dame 21, N. Carolina 14.	Georgia Tech 38, Vill 10.	
	At Chapel Hill, Notre Dame's Ted Burpenter took a short pass from Joe Montana and raced 80 yards down the sideline with a minute left to give the Irish a 21-14 victory over North Carolina. The Tar Heels, led by a tough defense, held a 14-0 lead over the 15th-ranked Irish going into the final period.	Notre Dame 21, Boston U. 8.	
		Navy 10, Syracuse 6.	
		At Annapolis, Md., Navy's tough defense, led by interceptions by Chet Moeller and Gene Ford, limited Syracuse to two field goals in a 10-6 victory.	
		Duke 21, Army 10.	
		At West Point, N. Y., freshman linebacker Carl McGee raced 68 yards with an interception and Mike Dunn, a first-year quarterback, directed two scoring strikes in leading Duke to a 21-10 victory over Army.	
		Alabama 22, Washington 0.	
		At Tuscaloosa, Ala., Willie Shel-	

FRIDAY		SATURDAY	
Colorado 22, Miami (Fla.) 19.	Akron 30, New Mexico 13.	Brown 27, Yale 12.	Midwest
Southern Cal. 21, Western Conn. 6.	Bowling Green 34, Toledo 17.	Colgate 29, Holy Cross 14.	Birmingham 29, Air Force 14.
Wagner 21, Boston 14.	Indiana 24, Cincinnati 16.	Florida 28, Vanderbilt 10.	Dallas 24, Texas Tech 12.
SMU 26, Texas Christian 12.	Duke 21, Army 10.	Georgia Tech 38, Vill 10.	
	Notre Dame 21, N. Carolina 14.	Notre Dame 21, Boston U. 8.	
	At Chapel Hill, Notre Dame's Ted Burpenter took a short pass from Joe Montana and raced 80 yards down the sideline with a minute left to give the Irish a 21-14 victory over North Carolina. The Tar Heels, led by a tough defense, held a 14-0 lead over the 15th-ranked Irish going into the final period.	Navy 10, Syracuse 6.	
		At Annapolis, Md., Navy's tough defense, led by interceptions by Chet Moeller and Gene Ford, limited Syracuse to two field goals in a 10-6 victory.	
		Duke 21, Army 10.	
		At West Point, N. Y., freshman linebacker Carl McGee raced 68 yards with an interception and Mike Dunn, a first-year quarterback, directed two scoring strikes in leading Duke to a 21-10 victory over Army.	
		Alabama 22, Washington 0.	
		At Tuscaloosa, Ala., Willie Shel-	

## Box Score of First Game

Cincinnati (N.)	AB	R	E	BI	Boston (A.)	AB	R	E	BI
Morgan, 2B	4	0	0	0	Evans, RF	4	1	0	0
Bench, C	4	0	0	0	Boyle, SS	4	1	1	0
Perez, 1B	4	0	0	0	Yastrzemski, LF	4	1	1	1
Griffey, LF	4	0	0	0	Fisk, C	3	1	0	0
Concepcion, SS	4	0	0	0	Lynn, CF	4	0	2	0
Griffin, RF	4	0	0	0	Petrocelli, 3B	3	1	2	2
Gullett, P	1	0	0	0	Tiant, P	7	0	0	0
Carroll, P	0	0	0	0	Cooper, 1B	3	0	0	1
McManis, P	0	0	0	0	Tiant, P	3	1	1	0
TOTALS	31	0	0	0	TOTALS	30	4	12	6

Cincinnati (N.)	AB	R	E	BI	Boston (A.)	AB	R	E	BI
Morgan, 2B	4	0	0	0	Evans, RF	4	1	0	0
Bench, C	4	0	0	0	Boyle, SS	4	1	1	0
Perez, 1B	4	0	0	0	Yastrzemski, LF	4	1	1	1
Griffey, LF	4	0	0	0	Fisk, C	3	1	0	0
Concepcion, SS	4	0	0	0	Lynn, CF	4	0	2	0
Griffin, RF	4	0	0	0	Petrocelli, 3B	3	1	2	2
Gullett, P	1	0	0	0	Tiant, P	7	0	0	0
Carroll, P	0	0	0	0	Cooper, 1B	3	0	0	1
McManis, P	0	0	0	0	Tiant, P	3	1	1	0
TOTALS	31	0	0	0	TOTALS	30	4	12	6

Gullett pitched to 4 batters in 7th; Carroll pitched to 1 batter in 7th. Rain—Thunder. Attendance 35,785.

## Snow Knight Wins on a Foul In Man O'War Stakes Race

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (UPI)—Snow Knight won the \$14,000 Man O'War Stakes at Belmont Park yesterday, but he had to wait for the film-patrol projection room.

The favored English-bred colt, winner of the Derby at Epsom last year, became a winner after the stewards decided he had been impeded in the stretch by the horse that crossed the finish line first.

One on the Aisle went under the wire 1 3/4 lengths ahead of Snow Knight in the 1 1/2-mile race on a rain-soaked grass course. But neither Jorge Velasquez, the favorite's jockey, nor Mike Venezia, rider of third-finishing Drillery, thought he deserved to hold that position.

They both lodged claims of foul against Snow Knight, who was the only 3-year-old in the field of eight. After viewing the films, the stewards disagreed with Venezia but agreed with Velasquez. They moved Snow Knight up to first and dropped one on the Aisle, a 7-1 shot ridden by Darryl Montoya to second place.

It appeared that one on the Aisle, owned by Robbery Stable, had defied out during the last eighth of a mile and intimidated Snow Knight as the favorite tried to go past him on the outside.

The disqualification, third of the afternoon, gave Snow Knight his third straight stakes victory. The 4-year-old chestnut colt has become America's top grass-course horse this season since Mack Miller taught him how to behave in a starting gate. In England, and later last year in Canada, he had a reputation as an unruly rogue.

The colt is owned by the Windfield Farm of E.P. Taylor, known as "Mr. Canada" around the racing world. If he gets an invitation to the Washington D.C. International, Snow Knight presumably would represent Canada in the Nov. 8 race at Laurel.

Two recent arrivals from France—Antipode and Antinette—never got into contention. Antipode, trained by Angel Puma, finished sixth; Antinette, handled by Maurice Zilber, was last.

Antipode, trained by Angel Puma, finished sixth; Antinette, handled by Maurice Zilber, was last.

Antipode, trained by Angel Puma, finished sixth; Antinette, handled by Maurice Zilber, was last.



